

CHILD LABOUR IN HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES

ANDHRA PRADESH



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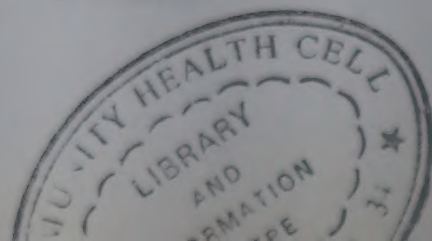
HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Report of the
Commissioner of Labour,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
for the year 1973-74

Department of Labour,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad

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Executive Summary

1. This study focuses on hazardous industries in Andhra Pradesh. They are: Beedi, Slate, Lime Kilns and Sericulture.
2. Through a survey of 10,500 households, primary socio economic data on child labour families was collected. 50% of all households with working children - based on 1981 census is covered in this survey. Refer chapter "Introduction" for details.
3. The number of working children identified in the respective districts (selected villages only) are as shown below :

<i>District</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Working Children</i>	<i>Households</i>
<i>Nizamabad</i>	<i>Beedi</i>	<i>3968</i>	<i>3247</i>
<i>Karimnagar</i>	<i>Beedi</i>	<i>3447</i>	<i>2594</i>
<i>Adilabad</i>	<i>Beedi</i>	<i>1446</i>	<i>1200</i>
<i>Medak</i>	<i>Beedi</i>	<i>1363</i>	<i>974</i>
<i>Anantapur</i>	<i>Sericulture</i>	<i>1539</i>	<i>1165</i>
<i>Kurnool</i>	<i>Lime Kilns</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>390</i>
<i>Prakasam</i>	<i>Slate</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>113</i>

4. While these numbers of working children are important they are only suggestive, they can at best serve only as an indicator because they are derived from households in selected mandals of each district and not from all mandals (See Introduction for details).
5. In fact, in the case of Prakasam district the surveyed households are from 1 mandal only - Markapur. However, slate workers would not be available outside Markapur and a few other mandals.
6. Children work in hazardous industries largely due to parental attitudes to a limited extent due to poverty.
7. Poverty or parental attitude are not attributable to any one trade or district. This study came across several families who are above poverty line who felt it was unrewarding to educate children, particularly girls.
8. To justify such attitudes, adults point out the sequence of problems which follow: better educated girl (more expenditure by parents) seek much better educated grooms at marriage - better educated grooms demand more dowry - more dowry means more expenditure. Instead, even if the girl is not required to supplement income of the family she is better off not being sent to school - she could earn for her marriage herself.
9. Ironically, even where children particularly boys are being sent to school the neighbourhood and the elders do not attribute any value for education. Because the child happens to be a boy it is necessary to give him a chance to acquire a status, although in their own words "the paper" (referring to the degree or certificate) would certainly not fetch him a job at the end. The thorough disregard for education even if one's own child (mostly boys) are being sent to school at some expense is not hidden. This disregard is not healthy for encouraging any child to go to school.

-
10. Several parents who wanted to provide educational facilities to their children do so because, as they admit "we were not educated, we felt at least our children should get an opportunity". Most such parents also expressed the doubt that "it may not fetch him a job".
 11. Education is viewed by most parents as an expenditure and not as an investment. An expenditure which only the rich can afford as it means waiting for an uncertain return. **The absence of relevant and functional education is underlined here.**
 12. While it should be admitted that it is poverty and attitudinal problems that are primarily responsible for the existence of child labour, what is really shocking is that even in an industry like slate where physical dangers such as a fall from considerable height on sharp edges are so obvious and imminent for every child every day, most parents, community elders and even officials are not overawed by the hazards of such employment. The picture is not much different in beedi, sericulture, dyeing fabrics or working in lime kilns.
 13. Complex set of realities influence the level of acceptance which prevails in the society. Parents are desperate for the additional income to run the family just on essentials. The community elders feel they should not deprive a family of its due because stopping a child may mean that the family has to forego at least one meal. Officials and law enforcing authorities are also driven by the same emotions as the community elders. For the officials it means pursuing the matter in court so that both parents and employers are deterred from committing the offense. However, most officials admit openly that procedures in the court are cumbersome, time consuming and reliant on too much paper work. In the meanwhile, both the employer and the parents of the child pressurise them to be human as they did not commit any crime - they did not steal or commit murder - "the children are only doing an honest day's work".
 14. The district administrations are gearing up to face the challenge of rehabilitating children working in hazardous industries on a priority. The district plans are stated and reviewed. Most have taken a family based approach both to remove poverty and to generate greater awareness on the evils of child labour.
 15. The Collectors of Prakasam and Kurnool have admitted that the occupational hazards of slate and lime kilns (and so of many other trades where children are employed) have not been studied in order to take preventive steps or even to respond successfully to a distress situation. Both the Collectors said that they were planning to train their medical professionals in this field to meet any contingency and to plan pro-actively on preventive measures.
 16. The failure of the village primary educational centre, i.e., the school, has been stressed and repeated. The syllabi and the timings are unsuitable and purposeless. The teachers are unimaginative and undynamic. The non-academic duties overload them and since these are mostly time-bound they take precedence over teaching.
 17. Hazardous jobs do not pay far more than non hazardous. Agricultural work or working in quarry, doing domestic chores or beedi rolling, piece rate or daily wage average daily wage of a child does not exceed Rs. 15-20. A child worker in a lime kiln or a girl in silk reeling earning more than Rs. 25 daily, achieve that level only after 4 years of experience or when they are approximately 12 years of age.
 18. Notwithstanding this situation children are employed in hazardous work because in these geographical areas there is actually not much choice in available work or occupations. These activities are mostly in districts where agriculture or industries are not very many - and in sericulture it is more a family tradition - "silk weavers should struggle and continue in the line of activity which is given to them by birth". However, the Padmashalis (weavers - mostly cotton) of Medak and Nizamabad have taken to beedi rolling as it is better rewarding with less worries about marketing.
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19 Myths govern the activities to a large extent, eg.

Myth (1) "child being light weight can climb the ladders easily in lime bhattis. Adults are heavy and they cannot climb with the load on their head.

Reality : if the bhattis are mechanised or if the ladders are sturdier and better mounted an adult can easily replace the child.

Myth (2) Beedi rolling better suits girls as they can roll beedis within their houses, whereas boys can go out freely either to school or to work.

Reality : Boy or girl should go to school as children. If after 14 years or well into adolescence they have to work a girl could work where she chooses to.

20. The details by industry and household incomes, property, children in full/part time jobs, age groups etc are given in chapter II. Some highlights are:

- ⊙ *There are far more girls in beedi rolling than there are boys*
- ⊙ *Beedi rolling is dominated by Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes. However more padmashalis are taking to it in Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Medak.*
- ⊙ *In Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad sizable number of Muslims are in beedi rolling.*
- ⊙ *Children in beedi are mostly at home and not in Kharkhanas.*
- ⊙ *In Sericulture, families are engaged in the trade. Most often families engage other families to work in their units. Children are not separate bargaining units. They are part of a package offered and agreed to, although their work and wages are calculated separately.*
- ⊙ *Considerable changes are taking place in the slate non-quarry activities. As a result children are no longer engaged in polishing and cutting units as before. However, doubts are being expressed if these children are moving into quarries for work. There are actually a large number of children in the quarries already.*
- ⊙ *Children in slate are also Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes although there are some Forward Castes also in it.*
- ⊙ *The children in lime kilns are exposed to unbelievable levels of dust. In the immediate vicinity of a kiln thick white dust pervades the air causing severe lung infection and bronchial problems. It is believed that eye sight is also damaged early in life due to constant exposure to the dust of lime. The temperature around a kiln is also very high.*

21. The districts are planning to rehabilitate 2000 children each, except for Kurnool which has got a sanction from the Union Government for rehabilitation of 10,000 children.

22. Most district administrations are planning rehabilitation through introduction of special schools. They have invited the participation of the district education, labour and social welfare officials. But strengthening the existing schools or PHC is not being contemplated.

23. Most of the families (over 85%) have never benefited from any IRDP programmes. Even now only a few Collectors envisage taking a family based approach to child labour rehabilitation. Through convergence of services from various concerned departments and pooling of a certain proportion of their resources better coordination can be expected.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes tables, figures, and text describing the findings.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results and their implications. It compares the findings with previous research and discusses the limitations of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion and recommendations. It summarizes the main findings and provides suggestions for future research.

● INTRODUCTION

In Andhra Pradesh Child labour is prevalent in almost every economic activity, performing with no complaints - the monotonous and unattractive chores. Children are in all labour intensive operations which range from agriculture, trade and establishments, tertiary services and manufacturing.

In agriculture they participate in sowing, de-weeding, plucking, pruning, pollinating and harvesting. It is only cold comfort to say that children are not seen handling pesticides or chemical fertilisers.

In trade and establishments children are seen in very large numbers. Shops, hotels and small and medium establishments all employ children for front and back door activities. Children shall serve customers as long as shopkeeper keeps his outlet open; behind the shop children shall be cleaning, refining or packing materials. The tertiary sector has its share of children in the most difficult working conditions. Children are cleaners or attenders for trucks and lorries; they are in all garages and godowns; they are unlicensed coolies in railway stations or wagon yard cleaners etc. Mechanical workshops, lathe machine operators have all engaged children as "apprentices". Most road laying or construction activities are done by adults and children together.

Small manufacturing units - household or otherwise engage children for performing several aspects of their production activity. In Andhra Pradesh, manufacturing activities where children work are several. Some of them are : Silk weaving, twisting and reeling, cotton ginning and weaving, beedi rolling, slate board making, tile manufacturing, lac bangle making, biscuit manufacturing, agarbathi and candles preparing. Ancillary industrial units producing a wide range of engineering parts and components, welding and lathe units engage children.

Sophisticated or highly mechanised production activities, heavy duty mechanical tasks can not accommodate a child worker due to their size, nature and complexities involved and skills required. Simply said, such activities are capital and not labour intensive. The labourers thus involved in these operation are essential, adult skilled or semi skilled workers.

In this overwhelming world of rampant child labour, parents and children, particularly those in need of additional income are more convinced about what the child can earn as opposed to what he/she can learn. This section of the population matters significantly as they form a sizable chunk of our population. They are mostly in the rural areas where our infrastructure - roads, transport, communication, housing, power, fuel and water is the weakest. Any available utility is also expensive to afford. The urban poor are in no way different from this rural population.

The magnitude of the problem is reflected in this backdrop. However, in terms of numbers, the census of India has yet to reveal the 1991 data on the magnitude and distribution of working children in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, for an official version we go back to the Census 1981. Grossly underestimating the situation the census claimed then that there were 17,54,189 working children in Andhra Pradesh. Almost 77% of this were children in agriculture and cultivation.

The decennial growth of child population and the addition from among them to the existing number of working children could only be guessed, estimates could prove erroneous. We can safely remove the number of children who would have grown over 14 years to become adolescents from the list of child workers. **We would do well to remember, however, that most of them would join the league of unskilled and illiterate work force of the country.**

Delayed updating of census data, scattered and very small efforts at studying the problem in the regions have all led to a big information gap. If we are interested in knowing the number of working children, the magnitude and nature of the problem warrant a detailed census survey. Through such a survey, children in all economic activities could be identified, their socio-economic conditions defined and areas of concentration by type of activity marked. Such a study would involve considerable time in planning and careful/meticulous execution and high cost. Though necessary, such an exercise was not planned. A study of children in only hazardous industries was planned. CPPS was commissioned by UNICEF at the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh in late July to carry out this study, the scope and terms of which are explained below.

About this Study : This study focuses mainly on children in hazardous industries. It has compiled both primary and secondary data on the subject. Using these data this report focuses on number of children at work, the socio-economic conditions of their families and the impact of development schemes on their families and on the areas they live in.

Through the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986, the Government of India clearly prohibits employment of children in certain industries and occupations. This Act has stated in unambiguous words that a person under the age of 14 years is a child.

The various occupations where children are prohibited from employment are given in Part A of the Schedule to this Act. Any **occupation** connected with -

- ❖ Transport of passengers, goods or mail by railway
- ❖ Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or bundling operation in railway premises.
- ❖ Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or into or out of a moving train.
- ❖ Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between railway lines;
- ❖ A port authority within the limits of a port.

Several **processes** in which such prohibition would apply are also given in the 1986 Act in Part B of its Schedule. They are :

- ✱ Beedi making
- ✱ Carpet weaving
- ✱ Cement manufacture including bagging of cement
- ✱ Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving
- ✱ Manufacture of matches explosives and fire works
- ✱ Mica cutting and splitting
- ✱ Shellac manufacture
- ✱ Soap manufacture
- ✱ Tanning
- ✱ Wool cleaning
- ✱ Building and construction industry

The Act however, excludes these very occupations and processes if carried on by a family as a unit or by schools established by or receiving assistance or recognition from Government.

It is worth mentioning that the Act nowhere uses the word "hazardous" while stating these occupations or processes. However, it is not difficult to understand that the prohibition is clearly due to the hazardous nature of the work

The word 'hazardous' in fact, does not appear in any Act related to child labour by which children are prohibited from being employed in certain occupations. There are several Acts directly related to child labour in the above mentioned occupation and process, namely Factories Act 1948 (Section 67); Mines Act 1952 (Section 40); The Merchant Shipping Act 1958 (Section 109) and Motor Transport Workers Act 1961 (Section 21).

Factories Act 1948 under Section 23 talks of young persons and "dangerous" machines. This Act, amended in 1987 defines "dangerous" operations. Even here, only some processes - 26 to be specific - are defined and not occupations (See Appendix - I).

The search for the origin and first use of the word "hazardous" in the legal provisions is relevant and essential.

Article 24 of the Indian Constitution stipulates that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed in factories, mines and other hazardous occupations. Deriving from this document the Indian People have given themselves, we can infer that all references to dangerous occupations or processes could be treated as meaning hazardous.

For the purpose of this study all such operations/processes defined dangerous are to be considered. Activities where whole or part of the work is hazardous could be considered prohibited for children. Using this criteria, a selection of industries was made by Labour Department which are, Beedi, Lime Kilns, Slate and Sericulture.

The socio-economic conditions of families/households engaged in these activities were to be studied in specified districts only as below:

Beedi	-	<i>Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak and Mehbubnagar</i>
Slate	-	<i>Prakasam</i>
Lime Kilns	-	<i>Kurnool</i>
Sericulture	-	<i>Anantapur</i>

A note about the areas selected: Beedi rolling is an activity widely prevalent in Andhra Pradesh.

In most urban centres - within their limits or on their periphery - there are families engaged in beedi rolling. It is important to study the socio-economic conditions of such families and the reasons for their children to be sent to work rather than to school. However, since areas of concentration in this activity are in north Telangana the above five districts were chosen.

Slate mines and quarries are in Prakasam district. They are, infact, concentrated in Markapur mandal of this district. Most related activities such as polishing, cutting, pinning etc, are also located in this mandal.

Lime Kilns are mostly in the South and South West parts of Kurnool. They are in areas adjoining Dhone and Adoni towns. There are reports of lime kilns in Warangal and Nalgonda districts also.

Traditionally, Anantapur has been the centre for silk industry. Families have engaged in this activity for centuries and thanks to the efforts of the government sericulture is provided with assistance, in order to improve productivity and the quality of produce. While sericulture is being promoted in other districts of Andhra Pradesh, Anantapur continues to house a majority of silk producers.

Sample Size: The terms of the study required a survey of households for generating primary data.

The sponsors required covering at least 50% of all households with working children in them. The Census 1981 was used to derive the number of working children by district by industry. For example as per Census 1981 in Kurnool the number of children working in quarries is 2264. On an assumption that there are 3 children per family we obtained the number of

households where all these working children would be. As per the requirement of the study 50% of all such households in Kurnool is 377 and they formed the sample.

A similar exercise was carried out for each district for the chosen industry to decide on the number of households to be contacted. The table below shows the size of the sample:

Table 1.01 - Main Workers - 0 - 14 Years

1981 Census

District	Rural		Urban		Total		Total Male+ Female	Households 03 children/ household	Sample 50% households
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Nizamabad	1994	14895	497	1488	2491	16383	18874	6291	3146
Karimnagar	2157	10023	714	2379	2871	12402	15273	5091	2546
Adilabad	1014	4899	463	573	1477	5477	6949	2317	1159
Medak	1180	3824	354	254	1534	4078	5612	1871	935
Mahabubnagar	2371	3005	522	393	2893	3398	6291	2097	1049
Anantapur	2684	1409	1976	861	4660	2270	6930	2310	1155
Kurnool	1282	961	21	-	1303	961	2264	755	377
Prakasam	75	95	15	6	90	100	190	63	* 31

* Note : Sample size increased to 100

These households were administered a questionnaire to elicit their opinion on various socio-economic conditions affecting them. The contents of the questionnaire were decided after detailed discussions with the Commissioner of Labour, Addl. Commissioner of Labour and the Principal Secretary of Labour, all from Government of Andhra Pradesh, officials from UNICEF, selected NGOs and academicians.

Only households with a child/children working in the specified industry in the concerned district had to be talked to. Hence stratified sampling could not be adopted. The census technique of house-to-house approach was taken up. In households where no working children lived, the questionnaire was not administered. An investigator would move to the next household. Thus, through the census method of house-to-house contact and through the process of elimination the primary data was collected to meet the minimum required number of households in a district.

The survey was conducted house-to-house, and from there on village-to-village combing contiguous areas within a mandal in a district. In districts where the sample size was proportionately higher more mandals were chosen based on concentration and contiguity.

A detailed list of villages surveyed by mandals by district is given as Appendix- II.

Time of Survey: The survey was commissioned during the last week of July '95. A pilot study with 2% of the sample was conducted in the 11th week of August '95. Post-pilot discussion and finalisation of the questionnaire took one month. The main survey of the 10,750 households began in the middle of September and lasted 30 days. Computerisation of the survey data and the collection of secondary data were carried out simultaneously. At the end of the month long survey of households the district administrations were interviewed for their views. Opinions of the District Collector, Project Director DRDA, District Education Officer, Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Labour on the issue were recorded. Health Officials and Non-government organisations where available, were also interviewed.

Chapter II

Hazardous Industries

This study identified 15,276 working children in 10,750 households. In other words, 66% of all children under 14 years age identified during the survey are working children. Two thirds of all identified as working children are girls. The survey found a total of 23,245 children under the age of 14. Only 34% of these children were not working either at home or in an industry.

Table 2.1: Children under 14 years (%)

	Working	Not Working	Total
Boys	5137 (53)	4602 (47)	9739 (100)
Girls	10139 (75)	3367 (25)	13506 (100)
Total	15276	7969	23245

Age and sex of working children: 68% of all working children identified during this survey are between 12 - 14 years. It is shocking to note that 1% does exist in the 5 years or below age group.

Table 2.2 : Working children by Age and Sex (%)

Sex	0 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 12	12 - 14	Total
Boys	40 (0.8)	429 (8)	1242 (24)	3416 (67)	5127 (100)
Girls	47 (0.4)	653 (6)	2426 (24)	7013 (69)	10139 (100)
Total	87 (0.5)	1082 (7)	3668 (24)	10429 (68)	*15266 (100)

Note : * Ten children's ages were not disclosed.

Full time vs Part time: Of the total 15276 children who are working, the timings of work of only 14698 is known. 9965 children work full time. This is 68% of the total while the rest 32% work part time. A high proportion of working children in all age groups work full time. The table below clearly shows the distribution of working children by age group and working timings.

Table 2.3 : Working children - Age and Work status (%)

Age	Full-time	Part-time	Total
0 - 5	29 (45)	36 (55)	65 (100)
6 - 8	506 (52)	470 (48)	976 (100)
9 - 11	2044 (59)	1422 (41)	3466 (100)
12 - 14	7386 (72)	2805 (28)	10191 (100)
Total	9965 (68)	4733 (32)	* 14698 (100)

* Note : Working status or age of remaining working children are unclear

Mercifully, it is only among "5 years or lesser" age group we find relatively lesser number of full time employed than in any other age group. **By observing the timing of work by gender, girl children outnumber boys in full time employment.**

Table 2.4 : Working childrne - Work Status & Gender (%)

	Boys	Girls	Total
Full-time	3145	6801	9946
	(32)	(68)	(100)
	(64)	(70)	(68)
Part-time	1785	2937	4722
	(38)	(62)	(100)
	(36)	(30)	(32)
Total	4930	9738	* 14668
	(34)	(66)	(100)
	(100)	(100)	(100)

* Note : Working status of remaining children is not clear

This Chapter provides more primary data by industry.

BEEDI INDUSTRY

In Andhra Pradesh, in most districts beedi making is undertaken either as a family enterprise or in the small and medium industrial units. However, it is widely prevalent in the Telangana districts of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak and Mehbubnagar. As explained in the Introduction, number of households surveyed to study the beedi worker families and their living conditions is 9,082; spread across the five districts:

District	Beedi Households
<i>Adilabad</i>	1200
<i>Karimnagar</i>	2594
<i>Medak</i>	974
<i>Mehbubnagar</i>	1067
<i>Nizamabad</i>	3247
Total	9082

In these households, spread across 5 Telangana districts, a total of 12,022 children under 14 years are working in the beedi industry.

Gender and Age in Beedi Industry

Table 2.5 : Children in Beedi industry by Age (%)

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
0 - 5	26	31	57
column %	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.4)
6 - 8	263	489	752
column %	(8)	(6)	(6)
9 - 11	836	2006	2842
column %	(26)	(23)	(24)
12 - 14	2088	6283	8371
column %	(65)	(71)	(70)
Total	3213	8809	12022
	(100)	(100)	(100)

Most children (70%) in beedi industry are in 12 - 14 years age group. Among all girls 71% are in this age group. However, among boys only 65%.

Working Hours : The children in beedi trade work part or full time at home or at work sheds. The table below reveals some interesting data.

Table 2.6 : Child Labour in Beedi Industry - Work timings and Gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Full-time	1821	6172	7993
row %	(23)	(77)	(100)
column %	(57)	(70)	(67)
Part-time	1390	2637	4027
row %	(35)	(65)	(100)
column %	(43)	(30)	(34)
Total	3211	8809	12020
	(27)	(73)	(100)
	(100)	(100)	(100)

If we consider the number of full time child workers in this industry an overwhelming 77% are girls. Only 23% are boys. Among part-time child workers in beedi industry 65% of the total are girls and 35% are boys. Among all girls employed in beedi industry 70% are full-time engaged while only 30% are in it part-time. However, among boys only 57% are working full-time while 43% are in it only part time.

It is hoped that children working part-time would utilise the remaining time to learn and play, whereas a full-timer would not have even this opportunity.

Wages : Children in beedi industry are paid piece-rate. The average paid for rolling 1000 beedis ranges from Rs.26-30, depending on the broker who serves as a middleman or on the company who brands the products. Children and the wages earned are shown below:

Table 2.7 : Beedi children - Wages & Gender (%)

Daily wage (in Rs.)	Male	Female	Total
1 - 10	1775	3826	5601
11 - 15	723	2611	3334
16 - 20	464	1453	1917
21 - 25	149	527	676
26 - 30	61	345	406
31 or more	5	17	21
Total	3177	8779	11955

Note: Some respondents did not disclose the daily wage earned by their children. Hence, the total does not add up to 12,022 i.e., those children identified as being in Beedi industry.

Only 9% of all those whose wages were disclosed in the survey earn more than Rs.20/- per day. **The vast majority - nearly 91% earn Rs.20 or less per day in rolling beedi.**

It is worth mentioning here that there are 166 children who do not receive any daily wage at all. Of these 92 are girls and 74 are boys. The respondents - their parents or guardians indicated that these children were paying back a loan taken in advance by the parents. No clear agreement is made on how much of the child's per day wage would go to pay back such "interest-free" loans. They are given to understand that the child would work for 1 year or so to repay the advance taken. It is difficult in such cases to mark an average daily wage as any increase or decrease in the number of pieces rolled by a child is not considered under such contracts.

Child beedi worker and their families : This study has consolidated the primary data collected through the survey of households whose children are engaged in beedi rolling. The number of such households contacted are 9,082. These households have at least one child working in beedi manufacturing. On equal wages for adult and child only 34% of respondents in the beedi households were aware that children are to be paid as much as adults.

Dependents : Several families had adult dependents living with them. In the beedi manufacturing areas surveyed in this study more than 62% had no dependents living with them.

Table 2.8 : Dependents in Households of Child Beedi Workers

No. of Dependents	Households	(%)
0	5625	62
1	1753	19
2	1210	13
3	309	3
4	118	1
5	32	0.3
6 or more	13	0.1
Total	* 9060	100

* Note : 22 households did not disclose the numbers of dependents

Households and their income : 79 of the 9082 households with child beedi workers have reported nil income. There are 4 households whose monthly income is more than Rs.5,000/-. Leaving aside these extremes, a majority are below Rs.1,000/- monthly income.

Table 2.9 Child beedi workers - Monthly Household Income (%)

Income	Nil	1 - 500	501 - 1000	1000 - 1500	1501 - 2000	2001 - 2500	2500 Above	Total
Number of households	79	2879	4928	899	215	23	37	9060
%	0.8	32	54	10	2	0.3	0.4	100

Note :The total does not match with the number of households, as many chose not to say their income.

Head of Household - employment : The study recorded the employment in which the respondents - the head of a child beedi worker's household are engaged in. 58% are labourers.

Table 2.10 : Employment of Head of Household (%)

Employment	Head of households	%
Labour	5227	58
Unemployed	106	1
Small farmer	1718	19
Self-employed	1697	19
Housewife	206	2
Employed	9	0.1
Total	8963	100

Property : A total of 8255 child beedi worker households responded to the question about the property they hold. 11% of the respondents have no property whatsoever. 24% owned more than one item i.e. House and land or cattle and land etc.

Table 2.11 : Child beedi worker family - Property (%)

Type	Number of households	%
House	5020	61
Land	175	2
Cattle	38	0.5
Others	88	1
No property	890	11
House and Land	1011	12
House, Land & Cattle	765	9
House or Land & Cattle	210	3
House & Others	28	0.3
Total	8225	100

61% households owned at least a house. Irrespective of the ownership, the study also identified the type of house in which they lived.

Table 2.12 : Child beedi worker family - Type of house (%)

	Tiled	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Thatched Hut	Total
Number	4568	2390	882	1188	9028
(%)	(51)	(26)	(10)	(13)	(100)

Why beedi rolling ? Several reasons were given by respondents and these reasons varied by district. However, most households mentioned "only available work" or "parents work" as the reason for their children to take up beedi rolling. A more detailed analysis of the reasons by district is provided in the next chapter.

"Not training for a skill & not bad schools": One significant point which emerges is that very few respondents felt that beedi rolling was a training to learn a skill. **It is also noteworthy that only 1% of all respondents in the beedi industry felt that their children were being sent to work because the neighbouring schools are not good.**

Set up of Beedi Industry: Beedi is manufactured both at home and at several medium sized factories in the 5 districts. Children and adults work at the factories which are no more than large bare rooms where they squat on the floor. They are provided the leaves and tobacco and other accessories. Children adults payments are made on piece rate. 18% (1632) of the respondents said that they (adult) were given an identity card indicating their employment. The remaining 7392 respondents said that they were not given an identity card or felt that it was not applicable to them as they were working within the household.

Beedi rolling is carried on at homes as well. Beedi manufacturers who produce with brand names send their agents to the houses to provide the raw materials and to collect the finished products. Agents come from as far as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. Paying piece rates, the beedis are taken away to the factories for branding and packing. Sometimes branding is also done by children.

Beedi and Caste: Beedi industry workers are mostly from castes which are grouped as Backward. The table below shows the caste composition in the five districts studied.

Table 2.13 : Child beedi worker household - Caste & Community (%)

	Caste				Community		
	FC	BC	SC	ST	Muslim	Christian	Total
Number	965	5720	775	501	1315	42	9318
(%)	(10)	(61)	(8)	(5)	(14)	(0.5)	(100)

The agents system has helped the activity to spread in contiguous areas. With the work accomplished indoors, with no raw material shortages and timely payments on finishing, this activity is certainly an attraction for poor families. This also explains why in several districts traditional weavers - Padmashalis - have taken to beedi rolling in sizable numbers. They admit that weaving, particularly handloom - is no longer rewarding as the industry is passing through difficult times.

Hazards: Both child and adult workers in beedi industry face high risk of illness. Respondents were very casual when talking about illness. More than 83% of all respondents in the 'beedi area' said that they are suffering from no illness. Only 530 (6%) respondents complained of cough, 139 (1.5%) had recurrent headaches, 35 (0.4%) had asthma, 65 (0.7%) had tuberculosis. These numbers are not sizable as there is not much awareness among the respondents on occupational hazards to health. Infact, most respondents were not convinced about the hazards of tobacco. Respondents did not include recurrent coughs or fevers, or even breathlessness as in bronchitis as caused by work. In many cases respondents did not think them as serious to be included in their answers to the questionnaire.

In the beedi manufacturing units children are exposed to tobacco throughout the day. This causes tuberculosis and asthma. Continuous cold, backache, piles, rheumatic complaints are common as workers have to sit in a crouched position in overcrowded places. **In a household enterprise where children generally help roll beedi the working condition may not be oppressive. But as payments are made on piece-rate the family aims to finish a large number of beedis to earn more. Adults and children compete in this monotonous work. This monotony retards children.**

SLATE INDUSTRY

Slate mines and quarries are concentrated in Prakasam district. In fact, in this district all slate related activities are located in Markapur mandal.

Following the methodology explained in the Introduction, in Prakasam the study was to contact only 31 households. However, since compared to the sample size in the other districts/trade Prakasam's sample was boosted to 100 in order to give a wider base for deriving primary data on slate industry. 113 households in Markapur were contacted. They had in them 276 children under 14 years. 188 (68%) of them are working.

Table 2.14 : Children in Markpur Mandal* - By age (%)

Age	Working	Not Working	Total
0-5 yrs	3 (13)	20 (84)	23 (100)
6-8	19 (37)	33 (63)	52 (100)
9-11	62 (71)	25 (29)	87 (100)
12-14	104 (91)	10 (9)	114 (100)
Total	188 (68)	88 (32)	276 (100)
Selected villages			

It is clear that 91% of all children in the 12 - 14 age group are working. 71% of all children in the 9 - 11 age group are also working. It is important to note that all 32% of children who are not working need not be in school as parents/respondents did not clarify if they are being sent to school.

Gender & Age : Boys outnumber girls at work in this district 57% boys and 43% girls. In this mandal we find that 73% of all boys and only 63% of all girls work.

Table 2.15 : Children in Markpur Mandal - By Gender (%)

	Working	Not Working	Total
Male	103	40	148
row %	(73)	(27)	(100)
column %	(57)	(47)	(54)
Female	80	46	126
row %	(63)	(37)	(100)
column %	(43)	(53)	(46)
Total	188	86	274
	(69)	(31)	(100)
	(100)	(100)	(100)

In Prakasam district by contacting 113 households in Markapur mandal, the survey identified 188 children as working. Among them 175 (93%) are in slate industry.

Table 2.16 : Children in Slate Industry - By Age (%)

Age	0 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 11	12 - 14	Total
Number	1	15	57	102	175
(%)	(1)	(9)	(33)	(58)	(100)

Working hours and gender in slate industry : 59% of all children in this industry are boys and the rest are girls. 94% of all children in this industry work full time, only 6% are part timers. Among all full time child workers 58% are boys and 42% are girls. However, among part timers 70% are boys.

Table 2.17 : Children in Slate Industry : Working status by Gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Full Time	96	69	165
Row %	(58)	(42)	(100)
Column %	(93)	(96)	(94)
Part Time	7	3	10
Row %	(70)	(30)	(100)
Column %	(7)	(4)	(6)
Total	103	72	175
	(59)	(41)	(100)
	(100)	(100)	(100)

Wages : A vast majority of the children in slate industry earn between Rs.11 - 15 daily. Among girls 67% and among boys 57% get approximately Rs.12 - 15/ daily. More girls earn around Rs.10 per day than boys. However, there are more boys than girls earning between Rs.16 - 24. Less than 20 children earn more than Rs.25 among whom only 4 are girls.

Table 2.18 : Children in Slate Industry - Wages by Gender (%)

Wages	Male	Female	Total
Rs. 10 & below	11	15	26
	(42)	(58)	(100)
	(11)	(21)	(15)
11 - 15	59	48	107
	(55)	(45)	(100)
	(57)	(63)	(61)
16 - 24	19	5	24
	(79)	(21)	(100)
	(18)	(7)	(14)
25 & above	14	4	18
	(78)	(22)	(100)
	(14)	(6)	(10)
Total	103	72	175
	(59)	(41)	(100)
	(100)	(100)	(100)

Profile

Name : Guttemukala Kassayya
(rehabilitated)
Age : 10 years
Father's name : Balaiah
Village : Nadireddipalli

Both parents work in slate mines. He worked 2 years in a mine. His wage was Rs.10/day. His mother took his pay from the employer. He entered the mine at 8 a.m. and returned home at 2 p.m. He does not remember how many times he had to go up and down the quarry in a day, clearing the sand and the debris. All his friends also work there. The child is now in class 2 and likes going to school. His 2 younger brothers are attending a balwadi.

Family Size : 113 households were contacted in Markapur. 32% of them have 3 children each. There are no households with more than 6 children.

Table 2.19 : Child Slate workers households - Number of Children (%)

	No. of Children						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
No. of households	6	26	36	16	18	11	113
(%)	(5)	(23)	(32)	(14)	(16)	(10)	(100)

Dependents (other than Children) : 47% of all households contacted in Markapur have only 1 dependent. There are 25 households with no dependents at all.

The socio-economic background of families with children in slate industry revealed that 88% of all heads of households are labourers, 5% small farmers and another 5% self employed.

Table 2.20 : Heads of Household - Employment (%)

	Labour	Un-employed	Small Farmers	Self-employed	House-wives	Em-ployed	Total
No. of Houses	100	1	6	6	-	-	113
(%)	(88)	(1)	(5)	(5)	-	-	(100)

Households monthly income : 56% of all households surveyed have a monthly income between Rs.501 - 1000. 3 house-holds have no income at all. Children's wages are not included here.

Table 2.21 : Child Slate worker - Household income (%)

Income (Rs.)	1 - 500	501 - 1000	1001 - 1500	1501 - 2000	2001 - 2500	2501 & Above	Total
No. of Family	43	63	4	2	1		113
(%)	(38)	(56)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(100)

With 1 working child earning approximately Rs.12/- day working 25 days in month families earn an additional Rs.300/-. Several households have claimed that since they live in abysmal conditions this additional income makes substantial difference to the family and given this reality, education is no consideration at all. Immediacy, rather than wholesome growth of the child seem to be the deciding factor.

Property : Only 109 of 113 households answered queries about property they hold; 67% owned the houses they lived in, 10% owned some land, 7% had no property at all.

Table 2.22 : Property held by families of child slate workers

	House	Land	Cattle	None	House & Land	More than 2 items	Total
No. of households	73	11	1	8	2	13	109
(%)	(67)	(10)	(1)	(7)	(2)	(12)	(100)

Households were asked about the properties they owned once at the beginning of the interview and once again in the middle of it. Respondents were inhibited at the beginning to admit owning property. However, in the middle of the interview they were relatively forthcoming. The details in table 2.23 were provided at the early stages of the interviews.

Responding later to specific questions on house ownership 107 of the 113 households contacted, replied in positive. Among them 85 owned the site as well. 22% of the respondents live in poromboke land. This however, does not match with the respondents claim to question on ownership of property - shown in the table above.

Type of house : In Prakasam, in the surveyed villages the families of slate child workers lived in several types of houses. The details are given below:

Table 2.23

	Tiled	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Thatched Hut	Total
No. of households	8	62	22	20	112
(%)	(7)	(55)	(20)	(18)	(100)

Reasons for Employment : In Markapur mandal, 45% of the householders sent their children to work in slate industry. Respondents claimed that slate industry provided most of the available work. 27% took their children along with themselves to their place of work - slate mines or factories. 13% sent their children to work to repay old debts. Only 4% did so to repair their houses and 3% allowed the child to work to perform a marriage at home.

Slate industry - its set up : Slate quarries and related activities such as polishing, cutting, training etc are concentrated in Markapur mandal of Prakasam district. The industry relies on slates cut from deep inside quarries. Quarries are given out on lease by the State government. The lessee most often sub-contracts the mine to an entrepreneur who cuts the slates and sells them in a raw form. Through labour contractors the miner gets adult and children to work at the mine site. Most often, wages are paid to the contractor who in turn disburses the payments to the adults and children who work at the quarries.

Mechanisation is minimum in mines which produce slates for writing purposes. The entire operation is manually done. Adults cut the slate from the mine walls. The debris is cleared by children who carry basket loads of them and climb up to the mouth of the quarry to throw away their load. The route up to the mouth is just a tract, ironically made of slate pieces and are very slippery and therefore dangerous.

Several industrial units buy these raw slates, polish them and frame them. A few years ago polishing was done manually with sprinkling of water. However, this survey recorded that several such units which manually did the polishing operations earlier are now mechanised and the operation is carried out by adults who have effectively replaced the children. However, there are still some units which manually polish the slates with sand and water who employ children.

Children are also employed in dyeing poor quality slate to get the 'blackness'. The dye is mixed in medium sized containers with water and on hot sunny days - which in Markapur is at least 25 days in a month, 12 months in a year - the polished slates are dipped in the dye, and dried out.

Slate & Caste : In slate as in beedi there are more backward classes. More than a third are SCs.

Table 2.24 : Child Slate worker household - Caste & Religion (%)

	Caste				Community		Total
	FC	BC	SC	ST	Muslim	Christian	
Number	15	53	36	2	7	0	113
(%)	(13)	(47)	(32)	(2)	(6)	(0)	(100)

Health hazards : There are innumerable hazards which could cause permanent physical damage. The mines are deep and slippery. No roads are laid within a quarry for easy and safe passage of working children. Nor a limit is fixed on the weight a child can carry. Accidents leading to fracture of limbs are common.

Children working in stone quarries in Prakasam district suffer from serious ailments. A study conducted by Mrs. Ratna Naidu* recorded that Tuberculosis, Silicosis, Pneumoniosis and dust allergy are common diseases affecting the general public in the 4 mandals of Markapur, Tarlupadu, Konakanamitla and Donakonda. Child workers have also reported chronic bronchitis, cough and other respiratory problems. Besides the products of mines and quarries, bad working environment, unhygienic conditions, over growing and malnutrition add to the health problems. Chronic dermatitis in the fingers of slate workers is noticed particularly among those children who are involved in manufacturing process like colouring raw slate. Moreover, 70% of the population in the area are affected by severe 'B' complex deficiency.

Profile

Name	:	B. Padmaja
Age	:	About 10 years
Father's name	:	Gopal Rao
Town	:	Markapur - P. Subbaiah Colony

Father works in a slate factory. Mother takes care of the house. Brother (13 years) works in a quarry now for many years. He was withdrawn from work and sent to a rehabilitation centre. He studied up to 3rd class. But he had no aptitude to study - he is now at Guntur working in a garage. Padmaja also worked in a slate factory for only a year earning Rs.10/day. She now feels "children should be studying and not working".

* " Child Labour in Slate Mines & Factories of Markapur", September 1992, by Ratna Naidu, Department of Sociology, Osmania University.



LIME KILNS

The concentration of lime kilns is in Kurnool. The area extends westward and southwards from Kurnool town. All along the national highway No.7 and the state highway towards Adoni, there are several lime quarries which burn lime stones in huge kilns purity and extract lime. The cleared lime is then loaded on trucks and sold off. There are a few lime kilns in Nalgonda and parts of Warangal. But in terms of numbers it is Kurnool which has to be reckoned with.

390 households were visited. There are 926 children below 14 years, of whom 607 are working. The table below gives a clear picture of the age groups they belong to. 63% of all working children are between 12 - 14 years of age.

Table 2.25 : Children in surveyed households in Kurnool - By Age (%)

Age (years)	Working	Not working	Total
0 - 5	9	74	83
row %	(11)	(89)	(100)
column %	(1)	(23)	(9)
6 - 8	66	106	172
row %	(38)	(62)	(100)
column %	(11)	(33)	(19)
9 - 11	147	90	237
row %	(62)	(38)	(100)
column %	(24)	(28)	(26)
12 - 14	385	49	434
row %	(89)	(11)	(100)
column %	(63)	(15)	(47)
Total	607	319	926
row %	(66)	(34)	(100)
column %	(100)	(100)	(100)

Working children by gender : 62% of all those working are boys and 38% of them are girls.

Table 2.26 : Working children in Kurnool* - By Gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Number	379	228	607
(%)	(62)	(38)	(100)

* In surveyed households only

Lime Kilns - Children by age : 513 of the 607 children in Kurnool work in lime kilns 66% in the 12 - 14 age group.

Table 2.27

	Age in Years				Total
	0 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 11	12 - 14	
Number	5	47	120	341	513
(%)	(19)	(9)	(23)	(66)	(100)

Profile

Name : Venkata Lakshmi
Age : 14 Years
Father's name : Rangaswamy
Village : Potugallu
District : Kurnool

We are 15 members in our family. Due to poverty my father compelled me to work. I work carrying loads of lime in a 'bhatti'. My father and two of my elder brothers consume my earnings in taking liquor. I am not interested in work. This work is hard and also injuring me badly. If anybody convinces my father and helps us financially, I desire to study in school.

Full time vs Part time : Full time child workers in lime kilns are 79% of all children working in them. Only 21% work part time. Among girls 75% work full time and only 25% are part timers.

Table 2.28 : Lime Kilns - Working status - By Gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Full Time	268 (66) (82)	138 (34) (75)	406 (100) (79)
Part Time	60 (57) (18)	45 (43) (25)	105 (100) (21)
Total	328 (64) (100)	183 (36) (100)	511 (100) (100)

Wages : The largest proportion of child lime kiln workers (46%) earn between Rs.11 - 15 each day. The second largest group (38%) earns up to Rs.10/day. Only 12% of children in lime kilns earn between Rs.16 - 20 per day.

Table 2.29 : Child Lime Kiln workers - Gender and Wages (%)

Daily Wages in Rs.	Male	Female	Total
10 & Below	114	81	195
row %	(58)	(42)	(100)
column %	(34)	(44)	(38)
11 - 15	159	77	236
row %	(67)	(33)	(100)
column %	(48)	(42)	(46)
16 - 20	37	22	59
row %	(63)	(37)	(100)
column %	(11)	(12)	(12)
21 & Above	19	4	23
row %	(83)	(17)	(100)
column %	(6)	(2)	(4)
Total	329	184	513
row %	(64)	(36)	(100)
column %	(100)	(100)	(100)

86% of all respondents are not aware that adult wages are to be given for children also. No system of identity for workers in bhatti prevails in Kurnool.

Dependents (other than children) : A total of 390 households were contacted in Kurnool district. 64% of them have no de-pendents at all. Just over 30% have one or more than 1 dependents.

Table 2.30 : Child Lime Kiln Worker - Dependents in households (%)

	No. of Dependents					Total
	0	1	2	3	4	
Number	251	59	62	16	1	390
(%)	(64)	(15)	(16)	(4)	(0.2)	(100)

In Kurnool, 11% of the households surveyed have mothers as head of the family. 87% households are headed by fathers and only 2% were grandparents as head of households.

Employment : The table below shows that 83% of the heads of households are labourers employed in various activities. Only 1% of the respondents are unemployed.

Table 2.31 : Heads of household - Tye of employment(%)

	Labour	Un- employed	Small Farmers	Self- employed	House- wives	Em- ployed	Total
Number	320	4	37	25	1	-	387
(%)	(88)	(1)	(10)	(6)	(0.3)	-	(100)

With most of the respondents working as labourers the households income indicates the purchasing power of the family giving allowance for the number of dependents.

Monthly income (other than wages of children) :

Table 2.32 : Monthly income of households surveyed in Kurnool (%)

	Nil	1 - 500	501 - 1000	1001 - 1500	1501 - 2000	2001 - 2500	Above 2501	Total
No of households	10	45	279	40	14	2	-	390
(%)	(3)	(12)*	(71)	(10)	(3)	(1)	(0)	(100)

Nearly 72% of the households with child lime kiln workers earn between Rs.501 - 1000 per month. Of the 10 households with nil income 4 are so because the heads are unemployed (see table 2.32). The others who claim no income may be among self-employed with no rewards.

Property : 369 of the 390 surveyed households responded to this question. Only 6% have no property at all. 72% owned the house they lived in. Only 1% owned more than two items i.e., house, land and any other.

Table 2.33 : Ownership of Property - By type (%)

	House	Land	Cattle	No property	House & Land	More than 2 items	Total
Number	267	7	5	23	27	39	390
(%)	(72)	(2)	(1)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(100)

Respondents were asked if they owned the houses they lived in. This question was asked at a completely different circumstance besides when the respondent's family background was established. While it is tempting to go by the facts given below (given impromptu, after better rapport was established and respondents were convinced that the data is for research only),

CPPS highlights the difference in responses to the same question asked at different times during the survey. (Compare table 2.34 above and 2.35 below)

Table 2.34 : Ownership of House (%)

	Yes	No	Total
Households	367	23	390
(%)	(94)	(6)	(100)

In Kurnool 390 households were contacted. 367 respondents (100 more than in table 2.34) claimed that they owned the house they lived in. Only 22 lived in rented house while 1 respondent chose not to answer.

It is worth recollecting that respondents were asked questions about their property once at the beginning of the survey and once again when well into the middle of it. Strangely, relatively more number of respondents claimed ownership of the houses they lived in than those who were prepared to admit earlier. Only 267 respondents claimed at the earlier instance as opposed to 367 at the later. Of the 367 who owned their house only 221 owned the house site as well. Among those who owned the sites 124 owned poromboke, 71 had encroached, and 5 had lands provided by the employer. Several respondents did not describe the type of ownership. 46% of all respondents in Kurnool lived in thatched huts, 30% in semi-pucca, 14% in pucca houses and only 10% in tiled houses.

Reasons for particular work : 40% of all Kurnool respondents said that their children work in their "family occupation". Only 15% said work at lime kilns are the only available job, 11% said that their children do their "parents work". 16% children work "to repay old debts".

Industrial set up : Lime kilns are mostly in areas where lime stone quarries are located. The kilns are conveniently located near the raw material source. On an average a quarry provides raw materials for at least 3 'bhatti' or kilns.

Most bhatti workers, adults and children, i.e., families live in and around the bhatti in thatched houses. Some employees come from neighbouring villages too.

Except during heavy rains, bhattis work throughout the year. In several bhattis the daily workers are brought in from neighbouring villages and dropped back by a van.

The raw lime stone is burned to get cleansed lime which is used for several industrial purposes. The raw lime is brought by lorries and stacked. Children carry loads of this on their head, climb steep ladder to go near the top where the mouth of the kiln opens up. They then unload the raw lime for burning. Once cleaned the lime flows out at the bottom through a channel. Children are preferred for climbing the ladder as "they are light in weight", "Adults would not be able to do the work", we are told by many in Kurnool.

Lime Kilns and Caste : The scheduled castes and backward classes form the biggest chunk of workers.

Table 2.35

	Caste				Community		Total
	FC	BC	SC	ST	Muslim	Christian	
Number	4	110	142	93	32	8	389
(%)	(1)	(28)	(37)	(24)	(8)	(2)	(100)

Together the SC, ST and BCs constitute 89% of all bhatti child workers.

Health Hazards : In Kurnool the adult respondents claim no known illness due to work. However, the volume of still white dust which pervades the air in and around the bhatties certain to affect the children's lungs and eyes. Physical hazards are also high. Children do claim accidents. No proper medical facilities are available at the work place nor even in the nearby villages.

SERICULTURE

Anantapur district is the heartland of sericulture industry in Andhra Pradesh. The industry has traditionally been family based and therefore mostly small in scale. With the boost given by government for women's cooperatives and through other self employment generation schemes the industry has come out of homes to worksheds. However, a sizable portion of the industry is still run from homes.

In such an atmosphere, children in families are the first to be drawn to work primarily because families do not wish to hire a labourer in the child's place. Parents feel that engaging their own children serves two purposes. Keeping in mind the size of the activity engaging one or two of their children cuts down on cost. **The other and more "relevant" reason is that children getting early into the trade mature even during late adolescence as competent workers capable of managing an unit by themselves.**

For the purpose of this survey 1165 households were contacted. These are households with atleast 1 child working in sericulture. A total of 2571 children lived in these households. 1764 children are child workers out of which only 1539 are in the silk industry. 69% of these working children are in the 12 - 14 years age group. 23% are in 9 - 11 years age group. 8% are between 6 - 8 years age.

Table 2. 36 : Working Children : All Activity : By Age & Gender (%)

Age in years	0 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 11	12 - 14	Total
Male	2 (0.2) (67)	81 (7) (58)	218 (19) (53)	828 (73) (63)	1129 (100) (64)
Female	1 (0.1) (33)	58 (9) (42)	190 (30) (47)	386 (61) (32)	635 (100) (36)
Total	3 (0.1)	139 (8)	408 (23)	1214 (69)	1764 (100)

Table 2.37 Working Children in Silk : By Gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Silk	985	554	1539
row %	(64)	(36)	(100)
column %	(84)	(94)	(87)
Other	193	32	225
row %	(85)	(15)	(100)
column %	(16)	(6)	(13)
Total	1178	586	1764
row %	(67)	(33)	(100)
column %	(100)	(100)	(100)

Working hours : In silk industry the working hours of children are comparable to that of children in all trades. 68% of all children working full time in Anantapur are boys and 32% girls. Amongst all boys who work, those working full time constitute 72% and those in part time 28%. Among girls 60% are in full time employment and 40% are in part time.

Table 2.38 Child Silk workers - By Work Status (%)

Time	Male	Female	Total
Full-time	706	333	1039
	(68)	(32)	(100)
	(72)	(60)	(68)
Part-time	278	221	499
	(56)	(44)	(100)
	(28)	(40)	(32)
Total	984	554	1538
	(64)	(36)	(100)
	(100)	(100)	(100)

Wages : In households, where the elders run a unit children are employed in twisting and reeling silk within the family. Wage is not paid to such children. In several households where there are no running units (either they never had one or closed a unit due to lack of sustainability) children are sent to the neighbourhood households where units are being kept up and running. Wages are paid to these children. The following table shows the wage structure by gender.

Table 2.39 : Daily Wages of Working Children - By Sex (%)

Wages in Rs.	Male	Female	Total
Upto Rs.5	18	12	30
	(60)	(40)	(100)
	(2)	(2)	(2)
6 - 10	272	162	434
	(63)	(37)	(100)
	(28)	(29)	(28)
11 - 15	181	88	269
	(67)	(33)	(100)
	(18)	(16)	(17)
16 - 20	95	32	127
	(75)	(25)	(100)
	(10)	(6)	(8)
21 - 25	7	4	11
	(64)	(36)	(100)
	(1)	(1)	(1)
26 - 30	2	0	2
	(100)	(0)	(100)
	(0.2)	(0)	(0.2)
Above 30	4	0	4
	(100)	(0)	(100)
	(0.4)	(0)	(0.4)
in family employment	405	257	662
	(61)	(39)	(100)
	(41)	(46)	(43)
Total	984	555	1539
	(64)	(36)	(100)
	(100)	(100)	(100)

The most noteworthy aspect of silk industry re-emerges here. It is essentially a family based occupation. Children are mostly in their own homes. In this context of wages this is revealed by the fact that 41% of all boys and 46% of all girls in sericulture are in family employment and therefore no specific wages are disclosed

Head of household : 88% of all households surveyed have father as the head while slightly over 11% households are headed by mothers.

Head of household - employment : The employment of the head of household also reveals a vital aspect of the economic standing determining the causes for child labour. 153 heads of households (13%) are self employed. However, 35% are small farmers and 49% are labourers.

Table 2.40 : Employment of Head of household (%)

	Labour	Un em- ployed	Small farmer	Self-em- ployed	House- wife	Em- ployed	Total
Number of respondents	572	14	411	153	10	0	1160
(%)	(49)	(1)	(35)	(13)	(0.8)	(0)	(100)

An assumption was made at the beginning of the study about the ratio of child to the family. The ratio we held is 3:1. Through the survey we find that there are 153 self-employed households.: going by our earlier assumption there should be 460 children employed within the family. However, in actuality, in the households surveyed there are over 660 children employed within their family (see Table 2.39). This is so because among the households surveyed over 45% have 4 or more children per household. This could have therefore, resulted in more children in self-employment situation.

Dependents (other than children) : 76% of all households surveyed have no dependents other than their children. 12% households have 1 dependent. 9% households have 2 dependents. Only 2% households have 3 or more dependents.

Profile

Name : Vonneramma
Age : 12 years
Village : Rayadurg

She works in "doubling silk threads". She works in a family run unit. The employer has given quarters for her grandfather who is bringing up Vonneramma and her 4 sisters. 3 sisters work in 1 unit, 1 sister works in a neighbouring unit and 1 other stays at home. Father left the family after mother's death. The employer had paid Rs.16,000 as advance to the grand parent to repay old debts incurred by the parents. All 3 sisters repay the loan from their wages. Vonneramma is 2 years experienced in the work and feels that God has been kind to her - In giving her an employer and the grand father who care for her.

Household income : Details of income earned by households other than the child's wage are given below.

Table 2.41 : Child Sericulture worker - Household Income (%)

	Nil	1 - 500	501- 1000	1001 - 1500	1501 - 2000	2001 & above	Total
No. of households	17	415	639	67	18	9	1165
(%)	(1)	(36)	(55)	(6)	(2)	(0.8)	(100)

Property : 1144 households have disclosed details of their property as given below :

Table 2.42 : Child Sericulture worker - Household Income (%)

	House	Land	Cattle	No property	House, Land & cattle	House & land	House & others	total
Number of households	534	9	8	44	225	272	44	1144
(%)	(47)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(4)	(20)	(24)	(4)	(100)

48% have more than 1 item of property - house and land or house, land and cattle etc., In Anantapur as in Kurnool more respondents claimed ownership of a house well into the survey than at the beginning.

Reasons for sending child to sericulture work : 45% of the respondents said that sericulture was the only available work in their area. Only 16% heads of households claimed that it was their family occupation. 14% respondents claimed that parents worked in sericulture hence children were also in it. 10% heads of households chose sericulture for their children as it would be a good training for their wards.

Silk Industry & Caste

Table 2.43 : Child Sericulture workers - Caste & Community (%)

	Caste				Community		Total
	FC	BC	SC	ST	Muslim	Christian	
Number of households	197	397	277	173	118	0	1162
(%)	(17)	(34)	(24)	(15)	(10)	(0)	(100)

Backward classes form the biggest caste group (34%) among households surveyed in sericulture. Scheduled Castes form 24%; Forward Castes 17% and Scheduled Tribes 15%. Muslims constitute 10% of sericulture households surveyed.

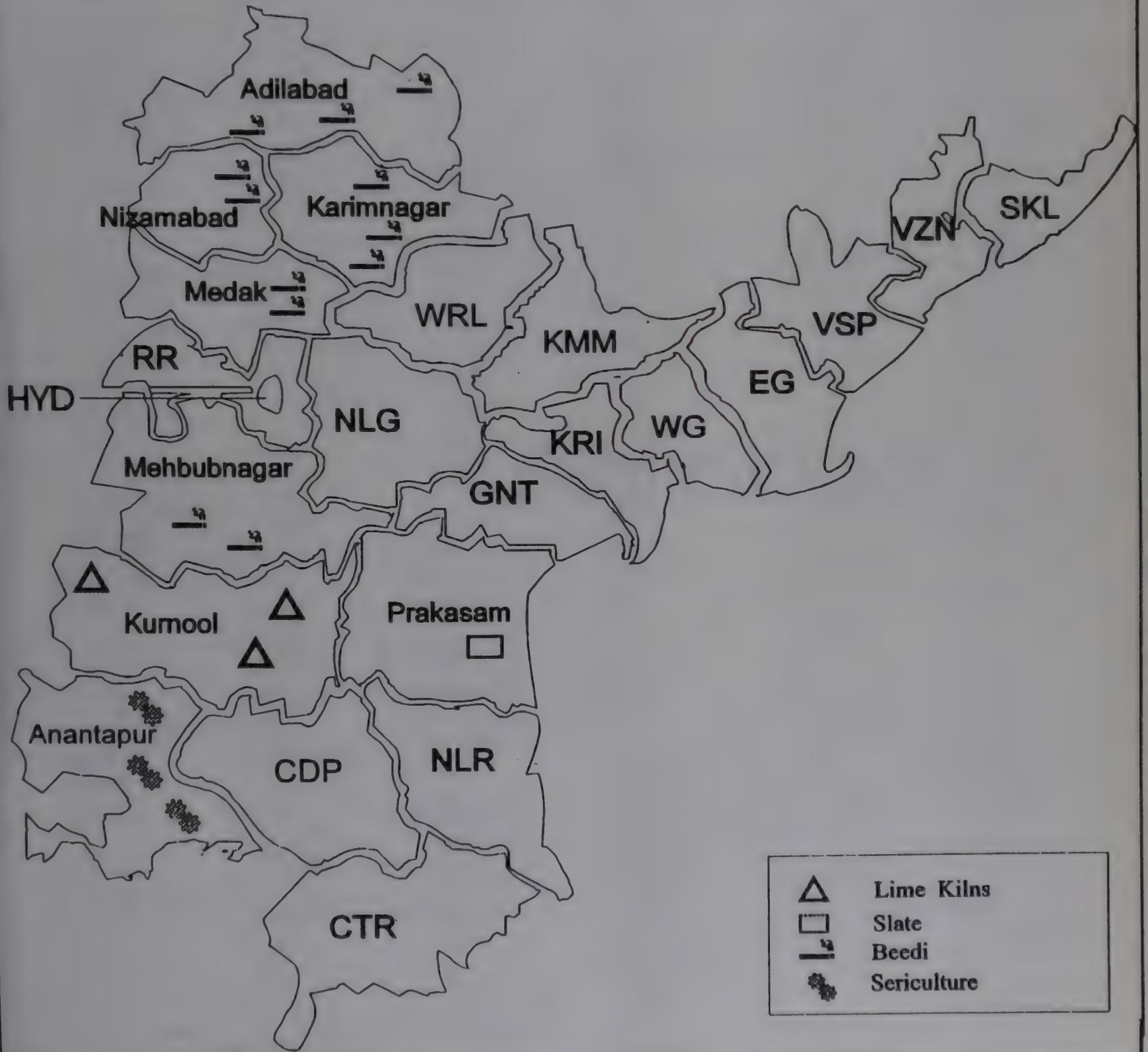
Health hazards : The most obvious and immediate health hazard which occurs to a researcher's mind is at the earliest stage of the activity, when the cocoons are dropped into boiling water. At this stage the cocoons are stirred with a twig and then the tender fingers group a few cocoons which are well soaked in the water. They then pick thin thread of silk and link them to a drawing pin. The thread passing through the pin is linked to a wheel which winds to draw the thread as long as it is drawn from the cocoon.

The children employed here dip their tender fingers into the boiling water innumerable times to continue the process throughout the day. Rest of the operation - winding, twisting, warping and weaving etc - all depend on this stage for material to work. Hence, employers insist on keeping this first stage of operation uninterrupted.

In Dharmavaram area the boiling water is treated with citric acid by the children before immersing the cocoons in them. Citric acid in boiling water causes the water to bubble and rise up in froth and vapour which literally hits the face of the child. Moreover the citric acid is thrown into the boiling water by the naked fingers of the child. Thus the fingers of the children are exposed to heat, vapour, and acid one after the other, throughout a working day. This could corrode the young fingers.

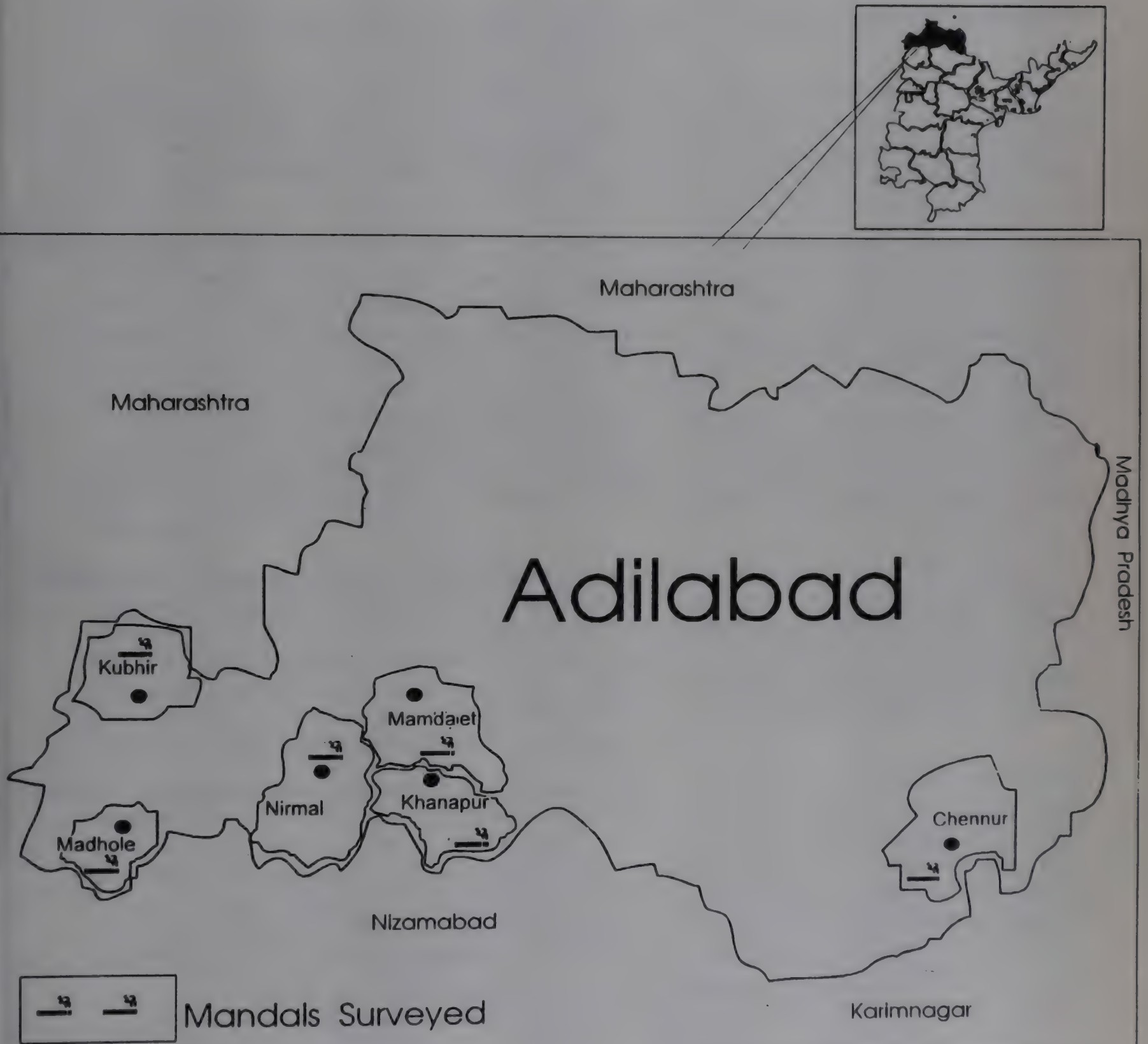
Exposure to the steam and heat could lead to partial blindness or early cataract. Recurrent cough is also noticed among children and adults. However, in the survey 99% of the respondents claimed no illnesses among children and adults. A similar number also claimed no accidents to children at work.

ANDHRA PRADESH



Note : Map not to scale

Adilabad District



Note : Map not to scale

Chapter III

District Profiles

ADILABAD

Adilabad district is bounded in north, east and west by 3 districts of Maharastra and on the south by Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The district's population (20,79,098) accounts for 3.13% of the total population of the State. It is the fifth large district with an area of 16,128 sq kms. which accounts for 5.9% of the total area of the State. It is however, the second largest district in the Telangana region, next to Mahbubnagar. There are 1748 villages of which, 1581 are inhabited and 167 are uninhabited villages. There are 11 towns.

Administrative Division : The district is administrated through five Revenue Divisions, namely Adilabad, Asifabad, Nirmal, Utnoor and Mancherial consisting in them a total of 52 mandals. There are 726 Gram Panchayats, 9 are major and 717 are minor panchayats. As per 1991 Census, out of 1581 inhabited villages, 621 (35.5%) are small villages with less than 500 population, 786 (45.0%) are medium sized villages with population ranging from 500 -1999 and 151 (8.6%) are big villages with a population ranging from 2000-4999. The remaining 23 (1.3%) large villages with population ranging from 5000 and above. There are 11 urban areas in the district, Adilabad town has the largest population of 84,255 persons while Sirpur town has the least population of 8,520. The other towns have a population ranging between 9,000 to 70,000. There are 6 municipalities namely Adilabad, Nirmal, Bhainsa, Mancherial, Bellampally and Kagaznagar.

Population - Composition and distribution : The population of the district is 20.79 lakhs. The rural population 15.98 lakhs accounts 77% of the total, while the urban population 4.81 lakhs forming 23%. The increase in population during decennial ending 1991 over 1981 is 26.85%, which is higher than that of the state. For every 1,000 males, there are 980 females. There are 129 persons per sq. km (state average 241). 3.86 lakhs (18.6%) persons are scheduled castes and 3.55 lakhs ((17%) scheduled tribes. The total number of workers is 9,34,365 (45%) of the total population 34.1% cultivators and agricultural labourers 35%.

Literacy and Education : Only 28% of Adilabad population is literate. Literacy in the district increased from 19% in 1981 to 27 in 1991. However it is still lower than the state average which increased from 30% in 1981 to 38% in 1991. Female literacy rate of the district is 20.6%. According to data released by Directorate of School Education as on 30 September 1994, there are 2482 Primary Schools (17,5687 students) and 302 Upper Primary schools (7,9041 students). The total number of teachers in the schools are 6292. The dropout rate among students of general category is 62.7%. Among SCs it is 73.3% and among STs it is 79.2%.

Table 3.1 : Adilabad : Enrolment in Class I to V (%)

	1993 - 94	(%)	1994 - 95	(%)
Boys	1,00,934	(58)	1,00,278	(57)
Girls	73,607	(42)	75,409	(43)
Total	1,74,541	(100)	1,75,687	(100)

Mineral resources : Among the districts of Andhra Pradesh, Adilabad ranks first in earning revenue from minerals. It is well endowed with rich reserves of coal, iron ore, lime stone and clays. Unlike some other districts in the Telangana region, Adilabad, which is endowed with abundant natural resources, has ample scope for the establishment of industries like paper, synthetic

fibers, cement, coal and cotton spinning, all in the large scale sector. There are twelve scale large industries functioning at present in the district. Beside these 795 small scale industries are also functioning. Industrial estates at Adilabad, Nirmal and Mancherial have 13 working units between them. The district has 79 social welfare hostels for SCs, 44 for STs, 51 for BCs. The beneficiaries are 6731 SCs 5602 STs and 3482 BCs. Besides these hostels 2 Vimukti hostels with 52 boarders, two orphanages with 134 boarders, and 65 Ashram Schools with 11,392 boarders are also functioning in the district.

Child Labour in Adilabad : Remoteness from Hyderabad is a factor affecting the economic development of the district. The psychological distance is further than the actual. As in the other districts, in Adilabad also child labourers are in most economic activities. However, for the purpose of this study the survey concentrated only on Beedi industry.

This survey contacted 1200 households in Adilabad - They are households with at least 1 child in beedi activity. These households were drawn from several mandals. In these 1200 households a total of 2415 children live. Of these, 1580 children are working. They constitute - 65% of all children in these households. 24% of these working children are in 9 - 11 years age group. 71% are in 12 - 14 years age group. The gender composition of the working children are shown below.

Table 3.2 : Working children by Gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Number	419	1161	1580
(%)	(27)	(73)	(100)

Although 1580 children are working, details of only 1496 on work status were provided. 80% full time workers are girls while 20% are boys.

Profile

Name : Farzana
Age : 10 years
Father's name : Syed Ahmad

She has five brothers (ages 16,14, 12, 8, 6) and two sister (6,4). Two of her elder brothers go to school. She herself has never been to school. She has been working in the beedi industry for the last two years. From 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. she cuts beedi leaves. From 9a.m. to 2 pm, it is beedi rolling. She makes about 500 beedis in a day and earns about Rs.12 - 13. She does not mind her present occupation but aspires to take up tailoring in future. If she is given free lunch and books, she would like to go to school. Sunday is a sort of forced holiday for her because the company she works for is closed on that day.

Table 3.3 Adilabad* - Child Labour - Work Timings By Gender (%)

	Full Time	Part Time	Total
Male	207	182	389
row %	(53)	(47)	(100)
column %	(20)	(41)	(26)
Female	846	261	1107
row %	(76)	(24)	(100)
column %	(80)	(59)	(74)
Total	1053	443	1496
row %	(70)	(30)	(100)
column %	(100)	(100)	(100)

* Only in surveyed households

Working children and their education levels : 49% of all working children in Adilabad have had no education. 31% of working children dropped out of school at the middle school level. Only 7% of working children reached high school i.e., class 8, level but dropped out to work. **It is noteworthy that 82% of all illiterate working children are girls. At each level girls are clearly at a disadvantage.**

Table 3.4 : Education level by Gender (%)

Educational level	Male	Female	Total
Nil	137 (18) (33)	630 (82) (54)	767 (100) (49)
Up to 5	49 (23) (12)	168 (77) (14)	217 (100) (14)
6 or 7	168 (35) (40)	318 (65) (27)	486 (100) (31)
8th class or more	65 (59) (16)	45 (41) (4)	110 (100) (7)
Total	419 (27) (100)	1161 (73) (100)	1580 (100) (100)

Note: Entries against each level does not mean successful completion

Type of work : More than 98% of all working children are in beedi related activity. Among girl workers 99.5% worked in beedi activity and among boys only 94% were in beedi rolling industry. The wages these children earn are not too attractive. 40% of all working children earned Rs.6 - 10 as daily wage. 32% earned between Rs.11 - 15 while 12% earned between Rs.16 - 20 daily. Among boys 74% earned Rs.15 or less and among girls 72% earned similarly.

Table 3.5 : Adilabad - Working children by Type of work by gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Beedi	365 (25) (94)	1101 (75) (99)	1466 (100) (98)
Others	22 (81) (6)	5 (19) (0.4)	27 (100) (1.8)
Total	387 (26) (100)	1106 (74) (100)	1493 (100) (100)

Poverty and attitude of households : It is widely believed that poverty and/or attitudes of parents determine the schooling of children. Addressing this issue the survey recorded the economic well being of the families. The employment of the heads of households could have a bearing on the well-being of the family. The heads of households are in various types of **employment**. The table below shows that 50% are labourers.

Table 3.6

	Labour	Un Em- ployed	Small farmers	Self-Em- ployed	House wife	Em- ployee	Total
No. of households	591	22	441	127	8	0	1189
(%)	(50)	(2)	(37)	(10)	(0.7)		(100)

With nearly 87% toiling for their existence as labourers and small farmers, their incomes are not likely to be substantial.

Household Income

Table 3.7 : Adilabad - Monthly Income of households (%)

	Nil	1 - 500	501 - 1000	1001 - 1500	1501 - 2000	Above 2001	Total
No. of households	17	575	530	52	24	2	1200
(%)	(1)	(48)	(44)	(4)	(2)	(0.1)	(100)

Talking of **income** all respondents answered vis-a-vis when asked about their employments 48% of all respondents are well below poverty line with monthly salaries at Rs.500 or less. Over 1% are with no income at all. The **properties** that these respondents hold are given below. Nearly 50% own the house that they live in. 11% hold no property at all.

Table 3.8 Adilabad - Child Beedi Worker Household - Property (%)

	House	Land	Cattle	No property	House & Land	House, Land & Cattle	Total
No. of households	576	25	10	133	159	262	1165
(%)	(49)	(2)	(0.8)	(11)	(14)	(22)	(100)

The details about property, income, employment and dependents on the family clearly indicate that more than 50% of the households are just about meeting their subsistence.

Both the Union and the State Governments are continuing to extend several schemes in order to supplement family incomes. It would serve as an important indicator if we are able to establish that the welfare schemes are reaching the target groups.

Welfare programmes & beedi households :

Table 3.9 : Welfare Schemes (%)

DWCRA	TRYSEM	MSY	Adult Educ.	SC/BC Corp.	Handi	Others	None Corp.	Total
7 (0.6)	3 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	33 (3)	-	115 (9)	1026 (86)	1187 (100)

It is very significant to note that 86% of the households are not covered by any scheme at all.

Notwithstanding, this survey assessed the attitude of the head of household regarding school education. If the respondents value education are they sending their children to school; and they are not what is stopping them from doing so. These are the main issues addressed by the survey. The details are given below.

Opinion on Sending Children to School : In Adilabad a sizable number of heads of household consider sending their children to school as beneficial.

Table 3.10 : Sending children to School is beneficial (%)

	School is beneficial			Total
	Yes	No	Don't Know	
No. of households	1054	119	10	1183
(%)	(89)	(10)	(0.9)	(100)

Although, most of the respondents felt that sending children to school is beneficial one or more of their children are not being sent to school. The reasons given are shown below.

Table 3.11 : Adilabad - Reasons for not sending children to school (%)

	No reasons	Economic reasons	Social reasons	House far away	Child attitude	Teacher not good	Total
No. of households	512	480	111	34	57	6	1200
(%)	(43)	(40)	(9)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(100)

Profile

Name : Allia
Age : 14 years
Father's name : Abdul Aziz
Town : Nirmal

She has two brothers (15,10) and two sisters (17,8). While her two brothers go to school, her two sisters had no schooling and have been working in the beedi industry. Alla herself has never been to school though she would like to. She works from 7 am to 7 pm and makes about 500 beedis. Her earnings are between Rs.12 and 15 per day. She does not like beedi-making and prefers to learn tailoring instead.

It is already established clearly that about 50% (table 3.7) are living in poor economic conditions. In the above table it is recorded that 40% of those not sending 1 or more children to school quote family's economic situation as the main cause.

However, 43% of the respondents have stated no significant reasons for keeping their children out of school. It could be safely said that attitudinal problems may have held back children in these households from going to school.

The survey asked head of households as to what they would need to send their children to school. Only 648 households in Adilabad responded to this question.

Table 3.13 Needs for sending children to school (%)

	Financial Support	Midday meals, scholarship	Free edu. shelter	School/teacher bad	Creche for smaller children	School near by	Total
Households	321	80	171	15	20	41	648
(%)	(50)	(12)	(26)	(2)	(6)	(3)	(100)

50% of the respondents (to those living below poverty line) said they require financial assistance; Slightly related in cause is the number of respondents, (26%) who asked for free education and shelter.

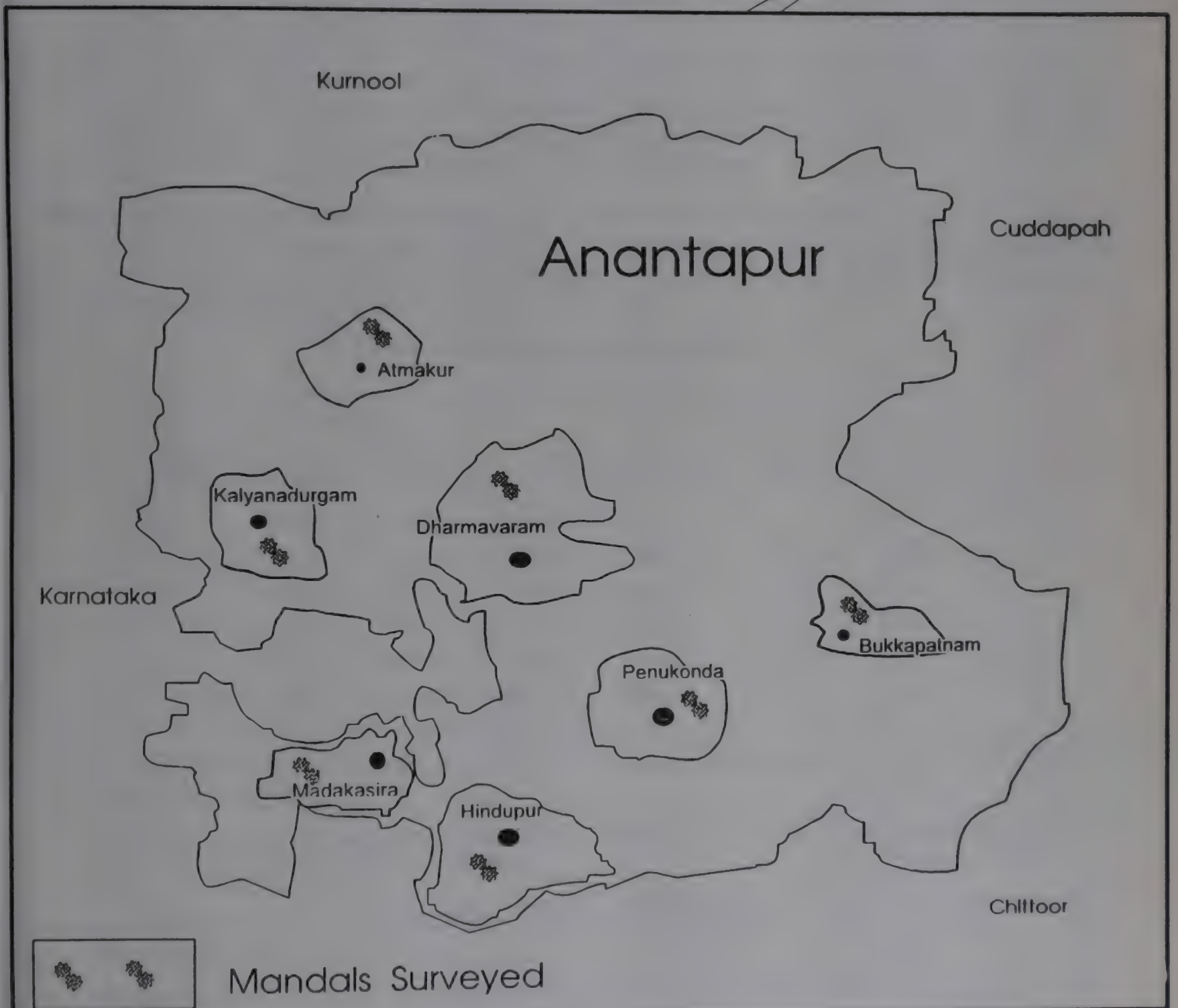
Health hazards : Working in beedi is prohibited by the union government as working with tobacco is declared harmful. Exposure to tobacco is hazardous to adult and children as well.

During the survey the respondents claimed no illnesses. Infact 89%, of the respondents said that they suffered from no illness. However, aside from the survey they claimed recurrent head and backaches and even sight related problems. Adults with cough are also quite a number in the beedi workers area.

District administration - Plan to rehabilitate working children : Several attempts were made to meet the Collector and the Project Director, DRDA. However, they did not materialise due to exigencies arising out of near flood situation in the district. Successive visits by ministers and officials to asses flood damages pushed child labour down the agenda that discussions were not feasible.



Anantapur District



Note : Map not to scale

ANANTAPUR

Anantapur was formed in 1882. It is one of the older and big district in the state. It lies in the extreme south-west of the state, and is bounded by Kurnool in the north, Karnataka in the south and west, and Cuddapah in the east. Important towns in the district are Hindupur, Dharmavaram, Penugonda, Guntakal, Anantapur, and Rayadurg. The district is divided into three revenue divisions and sixty three Mandals. Anantapur district is famous for its silk industry and fruit gardens.

Population : Anantapur district has a population of 31,83,814 of which 76.5% live in rural areas. Males constitute 51% and females 49%. Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes account for 14% and 3.5% respectively. The decennial growth rate of population (1981-91) is 25%. Hindus account for 70% and Christians, Muslims, Jains and Sikhs together constitute the rest of the population in this district. 43% of total population are main workers : 15% cultivators and 17% agricultural labourers, and "other workers" constitute 11%. The marginal workers comprise 3% of the total population. As per 1981 Census, there are approximately 99,000 child labour in the district.

Literacy & Education : The literacy rate in this district is 42%. Female literacy rate 27.61% There are 2,749 Primary schools comprising 5234 teachers and 215 upper primary schools, with students 56,444 and 915 teachers (as on 30-09-94). The dropout rate among open general category is 75% and among SC students and ST students it is 85% and 83% respectively.

Table 3.14 : Enrolment in Class I to V

Class	1993 -94			1994 - 95		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I	48865	42219	91084	-	-	-
II	36168	29604	65772	39322	32522	71844
III	31202	23797	54999	30824	24438	55262
IV	26422	18972	45394	26771	19533	46304
V	22826	15492	38318	23398	16523	39921
Total	165483	130084	295567	120315	93016	213331

The gross retention in 1993-94 was 42%. Among girls the retention was 37%; and among boys this figure was 47%

For Dharmavaram Mandal, the enrolment for 1994-'95 is 10,008. Boys constitute 55% of this total. The overall dropout rate is 19%.

In Hindupur mandal, the enrolment of students for 1994-'95 is 11,907 of which boys are 54%. The overall dropout rate is 13%.

In Madakasira mandal, total enrolment is 11,907 for the year 1994-'95 of which boys constitute 59%. The overall dropout rate is 21%.

Industry : Sericulture is a major industry. Silk producers from all over the state send their material to Dharmavaram, which is second only to Kanchipuram as a trading centre for raw silk, and as a manufacturing centre for silk. There are 475 factories registered under factories Act and 13,561 employees are working in them.

Child labour: Anantapur has a high incidence of child labour. As per 1981 Census 98,800 children were recorded as workers. In the base line survey recently conducted by the district administration there are 1,02,205 child labourers as in both hazardous and non hazardous areas including agriculture. The district administration estimates that 40,235 children are working in hazardous activities.

Profile

Name	:	Hanumanthu
Age	:	8 years
Father's name	:	Pullaiappa
Village	:	Gottuluru

He studied up to 2nd class. Has been working for the last 2 years. He prepares the fire place, gets chips of wood, groundnut waste removes ash from work place, gets the cocoons to the fire place etc. He earns Rs.15/day. His 2 older sisters are married and live in different villages. His older brother lives separately. Hanumanthu and his 3 younger sisters live with their parents. He goes to Non Formal Education Centre. Asked if his teacher treats him well, Hanumanthu says "he can't do any thing as he has no moustache".

Admitting that its base line study was a quick survey conducted by the district labour official, the data underlines high incidence of child labour in silk reeling, sarees printing, stone polishing, granite quarries, beedi making, cement industry, handloom industry, ready-made dress industry and construction activity.

The district administration has come up with a rehabilitation programme whereby 2000 working children would be withdrawn from work and sent to schools. "Bala Karmika Vikasa" a service society for identification and elimination of child labour is formed in the district. They plan to set up special residential schools to be run by N.G.Os.

In the first phase of the programme 2000 child labourers from hazardous occupations would be admitted to 19 special schools (i.e., each school not more than 100 students). Two additional school of 50 students each would also be established. 13 NGOs have come forward to run these schools. In total, 53 out of the 63 mandals would be covered.

A base line survey in each of the proposed special school area shall be conducted jointly by the society and the NGO of the area who are already identified for the project. Podupulakshmi groups would be organised for social and community mobilisation. The district administration proposes to hold a 5 day training programme for women leaders for this purpose. Mandal and district level workshops are planned to sensitise elected representatives from Sarpanches, up to Zilla Parishad chair persons. Employers of children in hazardous occupations would be invited for a one day workshop mainly to educate them about legislations.

An important and very meaningful aspect of this district's plan is the convergence of services whereby at the mandal level there is greater inter departmental approach, planning, monitoring, execution and supervision. This will ensure that there is no inter departmental oversight or overlap.

It is comforting to notice that the district administration is taking a family specific rather than child specific approach to the problem of child labour. Recognising that poverty is one of the main causes for child labour the project plan of this district is drafted and executed in such a way that that "each adult member of the family has some source of income". And this is to be achieved through tying up with one or more poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, SC/BC action plan.

The district administration has geared up itself to release revolving funds under DWCRA to Podupulakshmi groups in which mothers of working children are members to enable them to have access to the same.

Moreover, the administration has agreed to provide each identified child labour family a white ration card so that their basic food materials like oil, rice, dhal and sugar are provided subsidised.

All anganwadi centres, for management purposes, would be handed over to Podupulakshmi groups. This has already commenced as in this district anganwadis are being strengthened. A well functioning anganwadi is a preventive to children being tempted to work.

Multi-purpose health workers and Medical officers would be on job to carry on medical care but also educate on occupational hazards. In Anantapur this study covered 1165 households in 3 mandals and selected villages as mentioned in the Introduction. A detailed account of sericulture industry in Chapter II also gives an account of the child workers of this district.

In and around Dharmavaram children were seen, during the survey, working with silk weavers in dyeing, processing and helping in actual weaving.

Monsoon being unfavourable in Anantapur several farmers took to mulberry cultivation. This unfavourable agricultural condition puts the families under pressure to search for sources of additional income. This together with poor educational infrastructure left no options but to send the child to work.

Profile

Name	:	Shakira
Age	:	Did not know (about 8 yrs)
Father's name	:	Mabu
Town	:	Dharmavaram

Father deserted the family and married another woman who refused to have his children at home. They are 4 children - Eldest is married and lives separately, second child works in the same unit and she is 11 - 12 years old. Shakira is 3rd. She has a brother about 6 years old who studies in class 2. Shakira does everything at the reeling centre. She boils the cocoons and links the well boiled cocoons to the reeling charkas. She keeps the fire and cleans the surrounding. She produces 3 - 4 silk thread sets a day - A set is 200 gm of fine thread straight out of a charka. She is paid Rs.10 per set.

Condition are similar in Hindupur. While several families are ready to recognise the value of education the trade off for sending a child to school is Rs.20-30/day. In this sense, education is expensive for them to afford.

A typical household silk spinning unit in the Dharmavaram area would have 120 spindles which is housed in an area 600 - 700 sq feet in size. Such a unit would employ about 40 workers.

They would be in

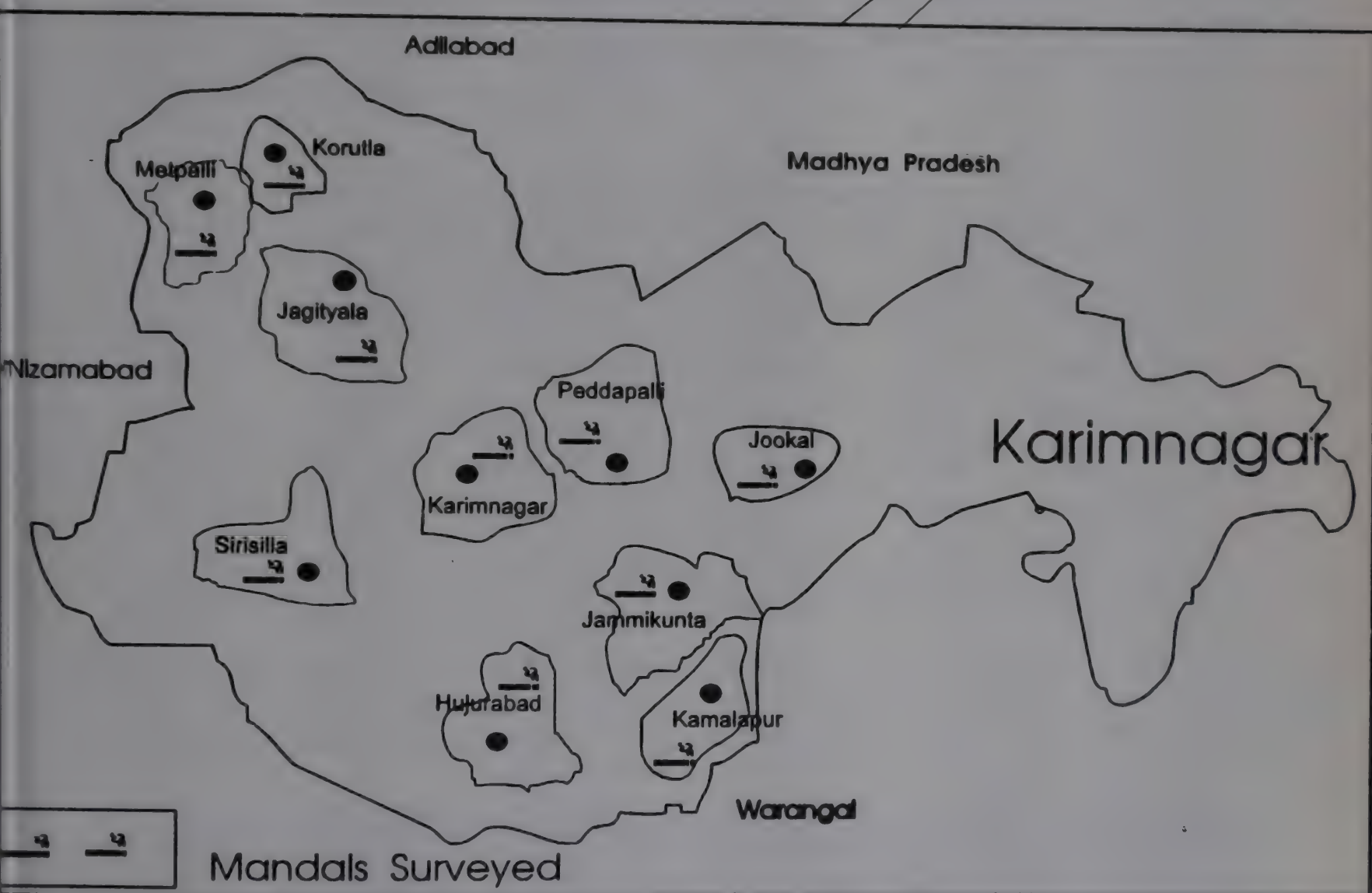
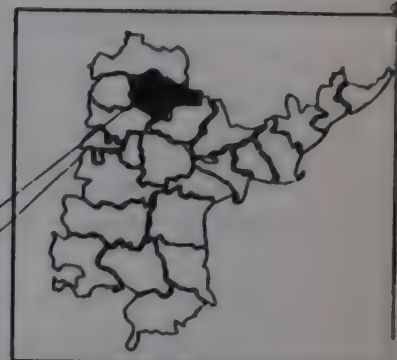
Doubling - 6; Winding - 16; Twisting - 10; as Warpers - 2; Supervisors - 2

Children are seen in twisting and winding. Apart from this children are mostly in reeling centres where the actual boiling of the cocoons takes place.

It is estimated that there are 56 twisting factories at Rayadurg and 150 twisting and reeling centres. Kadiri also has many twisting and silk weaving centres.

The rehabilitation centres are being located at Anantapur, Hindupur, Kadiri, Kalyanadurg, Rayadurg and Dharmavaram.

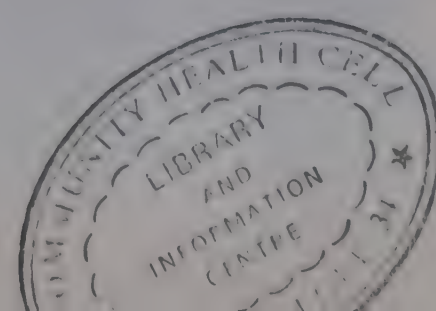
Karimnagar District



Note : Map not to scale

CH-150

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KARIMNAGAR

The district was formed in 1906. It is bounded in the North by Adilabad district, in the south by Medak and Warangal districts, in the East by Warangal & Madhya Pradesh and in the West by Nizamabad district. The total area of the district is 11,823 sq.km. The total area under forests is 2,52,000 hectares (19% of the total geographical area). As per 1991 Census there are 30,37,486 persons living in the district. The density of population is 257 per sq.km. 79% of the population live in rural areas. For every 1000 males there are 986 females. The district has been divided into 4 revenue divisions with 56 mandals and 1054 revenue villages.

Literacy & Education : 37% of the population are literates in this district. This figure is lower than the State average (45%) and India (52%). The literacy in the Telangana region is 41%. Female literacy rate of Karimnagar is 23.37%. For scheduled caste students there are 98 hostels with an effective strength of 9,580. Like wise, for Scheduled Tribes there are 15 hostels with a strength of 1,223 students. Ashram school hostels are 7 in this district. In the district there are 1,580 working schools under various managements (as on Sept.1993). In these 1,71,323 students were enrolled in which 78,004 (45.5%) are girls. In total there are 3,714 teachers working in this district.

Table 3.15 : Enrolment Class I to V

Class	1993 - 94			1994 - 95		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I	54387	47008	101395	54006	47297	101303
II	25744	23165	48909	27743	25779	53522
III	25556	20981	46537	27364	23571	50935
IV	24916	19278	44194	26682	21316	47998
V	26361	19226	45587	27470	20602	48072
Total	156964	129650	286622	163265	138565	301830

The gross retention in 1994-95 is 48%. The retention rate for girls 44% and boys is 51%.

Minerals : The district is part of the Godavari valley and has great potential for development in agricultural and industrial sectors. Important minerals like Coal, Iron ore, Limestone, Pink and Gray Granite are abundantly available. The major Industries located in this district are Singareni Collieries, NTPC Thermal Station FCI unit at Ramagundam and M/s Kesoram Cement.

Profile

Name : Kanukontla Uma
 Age : 11 Years
 Father's name : Venkataiah
 Place of work : Maruthinagar
 District : Karimnagar

Inadequate earnings of my parents led me to discontinue studies and take up beedi rolling. I earn Rs.250 - 300/- month. I spend some of my earnings on buying medicines for my parents.

Child Labour : The administration claims 1,16,945 children working in the following activities:

Table 3.16 : Child labour by activity

Industry	Children
Handloom & Weaving sector	15,000
Beedi Making	1,000
Building Constructions activity	5,000
Hotel & Catering services	1,000
Agricultural Operations	25,000

The Karimnagar has the highest number of weavers. 5% of the total 3 lakh weavers are children.

In the first phase of the program, areas where there is a high incidence of child labour are to be tackled on priority basis.

Table 3.17

S.No.	Centre/Town	Labour Activity	No. of Children
1.	Karimnagar	Hotel and restaurants, Transport, Building & Construction etc.	3,0000
2.	Sircilla	Weaving etc.	1,500
3.	Ramagundam	Hotel and restaurant, Transport, Transport, Construction goods etc.	700
4.	Vemulawada	Selling of small goods etc.	300
5.	Jagityala	Hotels and restaurants, Transport, Constructions etc.	500
6.	Metpally	Beedi rolling, weaving etc.	500
7.	Peddapally	Construction activity, Forest labour etc.	500
8.	Husnabad	Agricultural labour in the artisan works, weaving etc.	300
9.	Choppadandi	Agricultural labour in the artisan works, weaving etc.	300
10.	Jammikunta	Weaving, Transportation of goods etc.	300
11.	Huzurabad	Weaving, Transportation of goods etc.	200
12.	Manthani	Forest labour etc.	200

It can be observed that only in Metpally are child beedi workers targeted for rehabilitation.

The District Plan - Comments : Karimnagar has admitted that children are in various activities although only beedi rolling and weaving involving dyeing are listed as hazardous. It is certainly a matter of concern that as stated in the district's plan 15000 children are in handloom weaving and dyeing industry. It is only appropriate that their rehabilitation is planned. However, this estimate could well be conservative. On beedi workers however, the district's estimate is doubtless far below even a conservative level. This survey contacted 2594 households each with at least 1 child in beedi rolling activity.

The total number of working children in these families were even higher.

Table 3.18 : Working children by Age (%)

	0 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 11	12 - 14	Total
No. of children	16	166	791	2632	3605
(%)	(0.4)	(5)	(22)	(73)	(100)

Information on 3490 children's activity was recorded during the survey. Those in beedi industry are 3447. A full list of all villages surveyed is given in the Introduction. A selected number of villages in 10 mandals were surveyed.

Table 3.19 : Working children by type or work (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Beedi	826	2621	3447
row %	(24)	(76)	(100)
column %	(97)	(99)	(99)
Others	28	15	43
row %	(65)	(35)	(100)
column %	(3)	(0.6)	(1)
Total	854	2636	3490
row %	(24)	(76)	(100)
column %	(100)	(100)	(100)

It is noteworthy that among all girl workers 99% are in beedi industry and among all child workers in beedi rolling 76% are girls. Among all boy workers 97% are in beedi industry. However, they account for only 24% of all child beedi workers.

The point that is being emphasised here is that rehabilitation project priorities are to be hazardous industries or activities. This priority could be due to both the resource availability factor and the magnitude of the problem itself. **It would be any planners' ideal to stretch benefits to as many beneficiaries. However if efforts are to be focussed keeping the 2 constraints in mind emphasis should be given to weaving (activity involving dyeing) beedi rolling and construction only.** Although 8300 children are identified by the district administration to be rehabilitated on a priority basis in the first phase, the district wishes to address the issue of rehabilitating only 2000 children.

Table 3.19 : Karimnagar district rehabilitation plan

Centre/ Town	No. of Schools Proposed (50 children each)	Children
Karimnagar	6	300
Sircilla	4	200
Ramagundam	5	250
Vemulawada	2	100
Jagityal	4	200
Metpally	4	200
Peddapally	2	100
Husnabad	3	150
Choppadandi	3	150
Jammikunta	3	150
Huzurabad	2	100
Manthani	2	100

A noteworthy aspect of the district plan is that it proposes to involve NGOs, Mandal Parishads, Education Department and Labour Department. The mandal parishad development officer is made responsible for day to day administration and supervision of the school. The DEO and his deputies are made responsible to prescribe the curriculum and syllabus under the non formal method. The principals of government polytechnic and ITIs shall periodically review the technical contents of their courses.

The plan does not state in any detail two most important aspect of any rehabilitation process.

(a). Community participation, (b). Awareness creation. It is hoped that the NGOs who design their individual projects would give enough allowance for these crucial aspects of rehabilitation.

It is widely believed that poverty and parental attitudes are the main causes for child labour. The survey asked heads of households the details on certain factors determining the economic well-being of the families. 91% respondents are Hindus and 8.6% are Muslims. Christians and others were only a fraction of one. 88% respondents are fathers 11% are mothers and about 1% are grand parents.

Head of household - employment : 55% respondents in Karimnagar are labourers, nearly 30% are self-employed and 13% are small farmers.

Table 3.20 : Child beedi worker - Head of household - By Employment (%)

	Labour	Un Em- ployed	Small Farmers	Self-Em- ployed	House wife	Em- ployee	Total
No. of households	1415	29	346	760	13	1	2564
(%)	(55)	(1)	(13)	(30)	(0.5)	(0.03)	(100)

Household income : Less than 1% of families have no income at all. Slightly over 70% earned between Rs.501 - 1000 per month. 9% of the households surveyed are below poverty while a substantial majority (70%) are just over the border.

Property : In Karimnagar 8% of the respondents owned no property. 75% owned the house they lived in. 6% owned the house and land. 9% owned more than 1 item i.e., house, land and cattle etc.

Family size : The family size of 35% households is 3. There are 26% households with just 2 members. 34% of the households have a family size of 4 or more. The varying family sizes are shown below.

Table 3.21 : Child Beedi worker - Family size (%)

	1	2	Family Size					7 & above	Total
			3	4	5	6			
No. of households	172	663	900	505	234	70	39		2583
(%)	(7)	(26)	(35)	(20)	(9)	(3)	(2)		(100)

Dependents (other than children) : Slightly over 60% of the households surveyed have no dependents at all. 18% households have 1 dependent, 17% households have 2 and 4% households have 3 dependent.

Type of house : Nearly 60% of respondents live in tiled houses. 19% live in semi pucca houses and 13% in thatched hut. Only 9% lived in pucca houses.

Table 3.22

	Tiled	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Thatched hut	Total
No. of households	1533	482	244	323	2582
(%)	(59)	(19)	(9)	(13)	(100)

Development programmes and their impact: An overwhelming 97% have had no development schemes reaching them.

Table 3.23

	DWCRA	TRYSEM	MSY	Adult Educ.	SC, BC Corp.	Handi Corp.	Others	None	Total
Households	4	1	0	4	46	3	18	2468	2544
(%)	(0.2)	(0.04)	(0)	(0.2)	(2)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(97)	(100)

Adult wage for children: 51% respondents in Karimnagar said that they are aware that children should be paid as much as adult. 48.9% said that they were not aware of such a regulation.

Parental attitude on education: All respondents in Karimnagar district were asked if they thought education is beneficial to children. Only 2572 respondents gave answers to this query. 91% of these respondents felt it was beneficial, 8% felt it was not beneficial and only 0.16% did not know.

Table 3.24 : Sending children to school is beneficial (%)

	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
No. of households	2352	216	4	2572
(%)	(91)	(8)	(0.2)	(100)

Reasons for not sending children to school: 55% stated economic reasons for not sending their children to school. However 36% gave no reason for not sending their children to school. This could be the section which most needs persuading and talking to.

Table 3.25

	No reason	Eco reason	Social reason	House far away	Child attitude	Teacher not good	Total
No. of households	919	1411	96	25	108	13	2572
(%)	(36)	(55)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(100)

Needs for sending children to school: 70% respondents need financial support to send their children to school.

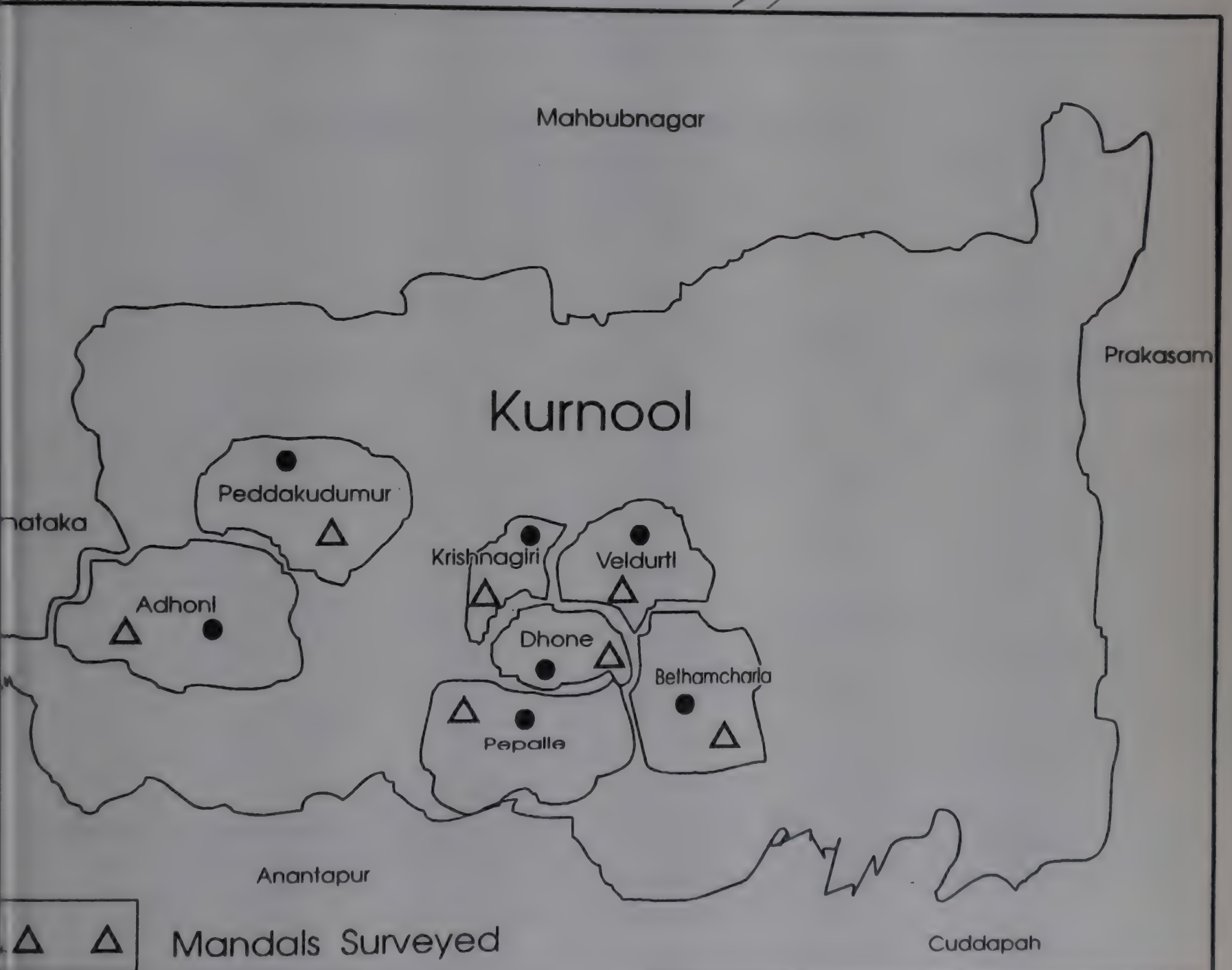
Table 3.26

	Financial support	Midday meals	Free educ. etc	School/ teacher bad	Any other	Total
No. of households	1153	84	302	33	86	1658
(%)	(70)	(5)	(18)	(2)	(5)	(100)

5% wanted provision of midday meals and 18% wanted free education materials.

Family approach necessary: The district administration's plan to rehabilitate approximately 8300 child workers (2000 in the first phase) does not spell out how this is to be achieved. The NGOs are likely to adopt their own methodology in each one of the centre. The administration could take a more holistic view in bettering the lot of the family. Members of families could be giving priority while extending certain welfare programmes and self-employment schemes. Successful existing groups such as Podupulakshmi or literacy volunteers could be used in mobilisation.

Kurnool District



Map not to scale

KURNOOL

This district is bounded on the south by Cuddapah and Anantapur, on the west by Karnataka and on the east by Prakasam district. The area is 17,658 sq.km, population 29,73,024. The rural population accounts for 22.09 lakhs (74.2%) and the urban population for 7.63 lakhs (25.85%). For every 1000 males in population there are 953 women. District comprises of 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals, 53 Mandal Parishads, 821 Gram Panchayats, and 918 Revenue Villages. 18 percent of the total geographical area of the district is forested.

Mineral Assets : Kurnool possesses enormous deposits of limestone suitable for cement manufacture. Apart from this, important minerals of economic value in the district are barytes, yellow shale, steatite etc., Limestone occurs in Kallur, Orvakal, Dhone, Peapully, Panyam, Banaganpally, Owk, Gadivemula and Kolimigundla mandals with an annual exploitation of 6.27 lakh tonnes. The annual output of the other minerals in the district is 1.56 lakh tonnes.

Table 3.27 : Mandal wise Mineral Resource

Mandal	Mineral Resources
Kurnool	Silica sand, Road metal
Kallur	Limestone slabs, Barytes
Orvakal	Limestone slabs, Silica sand
Gudur	Felsfer
Dhone	Limestone, Mosaic Chips, Dolomite, Serpentine
Peapully	White shale, White clay and Steatite
Bethamcherla	Limestone slabs, Steatite, Barytes and Yellow Ochres
Krishnagiri	Steatite, Granite
Veldurthy	Iron Ore, Limestone, Slabs Steatites
Nandikotkur	Limestone Slabs
Adivemula	Limestone Barytes, White Shale
Mandal	Mineral Resources
Panyam	Lime Stone
Koilkuntla	Lime Stone Slabs
Kolimigundla	Lime Stone Slabs & Lime Stone
Banaganapalli	Lime Stone Slabs, Owk Lime Stone Slabs
Adoni	Pink Granite, Road Metal
Alur	Granite, Road metal and Quartz
Peddakadubur	Granite
Yemmiganur	Granite

Industry & Agriculture : There are 889 factories working under the Factories Act with 24,841 adult workers. Small scale industries are 228 with a total of 821 workers. There are 14 household industries in which 1,978 persons are employed. The total number of workers in are 13,40,980. Agricultural labourers constitute 49.5% and cultivators total 24.7%.

On going programmes : The number of Government Social Welfare Hostels are 95 (as on 31-1-92) and their total strength is 8,463 persons. The BC Welfare Hostels are 65 with 4,755 boarders in them. There are 10 ST hostels with a total of 940 residents and 8 Ashram Schools with 801 residents. 20,462 SC, ST, Harijan Christian pre-matric students were awarded scholarship under Social and Tribal Welfare Programmes in the district during 1993-94. For working Women and Child Welfare, this district has one Vocational Training Centre, two Women Welfare Branches, two Balviharas, two Craft Training Centres, Eight Creche Centres, eight Balwadi Centres, three

Mobile Creches, two Women and Child Welfare Centres, three Children Homes, one Working Women's Hostel, one State Home (W & CW), ten General (5%) Revenue Nursery Schools and four (5%) General Revenue Dress Making Centres. Under Weaker Section Programmes 10782 houses were completed in 1993-94. 34,747 landless poor received 1,03,269.42 acres of land in 1993-94. It is claimed by the district administration that poverty alleviation programmes have reached 1.15 lakh households so far in the district. It also claims that 1.32 lakh families still remain poorest of the poor with an annual income of below Rs.6,000/-. Thus 41% of the population continues to live below poverty line.

Literacy and Education : In Kurnool district 39.8% of the population are literates. The literacy rate of the district is far lower than Andhra Pradesh (45.11%) and All India (52.11%) averages. Male literacy at 53.24% and female literacy at 26.04% underlines the need for boosting literacy overall, and particularly among women. **All villages in 32 of the 54 mandals in the district have access to a primary school within 1 km distance. In total, 49 villages do not have access to a primary school within 1 km. 7 of these 49 villages have over 300 inhabitants each.** The district has a total of 2,172 primary schools consisting of 6,224 teachers and 3,62,390 students as on 30-9-94. Of these nearly 11.5% have no building. Another 35.2% of schools have single room buildings. Schools with double rooms account for 40.28%. Only 23.92% of all schools in the district are multiroom schools.

Table 3.28 Enrolment in Class I to V (1994 - '95)

Class I	83704	Gross Enrolment	78.3%
Class II	75587	Boys	88.27%
Class III	66010	Girls	67.84%
Class IV	53492	Retention	56.31%
Class V	47132		
Total	325925		

There are over 2,064 primary schools. In Yemmiganur mandal more than 50% of the primary schools have no buildings. Nearly 48% schools have 2 teachers and 18.8% have only single teachers. The gross enrolment ratio for the district stands at 78%. (Boys 88% and girls 68%). The rate of retention is around 56%. The retention rate among SCs is 12.5% and among STs it is 44%. Non Formal Education (NFE) Centres in 1,053 villages cover 22.5% of SC children and 2% of ST children besides covering 75% children in the open category. 55% of all boys and 45% of girls are covered.

Profile

Name : Madappa
Age : 13 Years
Mother's name : Peddakka
Village : Agaveli
District : Kurnool

I lost my father in my childhood. Due to poverty, my mother sends myself, my brother and sister to work (at lime kiln). Two younger brothers are going to school. My mother beats me whenever I ask her to send me to school. I dislike the work. It is very strenuous. I need financial help from the Government to study.

Child Labour : Kurnool District falls in the semi-arid region of Rayalaseema. As per 1981 Census 1,13,630 children were recorded as workers. The percentage of child workers to total workers in rural areas is 10.92% (1981) in Kurnool district which is the highest in the State. Even in urban areas the percentage of child workers to total workers is 5.40 which is second highest in the State. These children are working in various activities, some are in hazardous occupations.

The district administration estimates that there are around 50,000 children engaged in the hazardous occupations in Kurnool district. There are around 2,000 children who are working in lime kilns alone. Most of the children who are working in the district are primary school dropouts or illiterates. In all these activities children work 6 - 8 hours per day. Many of these children suffer from lung diseases, injuries, skin diseases and malnourishment. In some cases the children have become physically handicapped due to occupational hazards. Apart from these hardships, the child labourers in Kurnool district, as in many other districts, are paid poorly in comparison to their adult counterparts. These children are deprived of basic human rights and laws of natural and social justice.

Rehabilitation - The district administration's plan : Kurnool is one of the 100 districts where the Union Government's scheme for the rehabilitation of child labour in hazardous occupations will be implemented. The Union Government's scheme envisages rehabilitation of 10,000 such child labourers in the next three years. 200 special schools would be started in 24 mandals and in Kurnool town. The villages in the 24 mandals are listed below. These schools, apart from giving the usual lessons, will have vocational education for the older children, so that they could become self-reliant sooner than later. The brighter ones will be taken into the residential schools. The Sub Collector, Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, said one of the reasons for the large scale child labour at Palukur and 30 other places was that mine owners or lessees were only too willing to give money to the parents. They give advance of Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000 without any interest to guarantee that the children come and work. The mine owners give new clothes to the children during festivals and also money to go to cinema every week. This is the case with children in lime kilns also.

The children suffer from Vitamin A deficiency, protein malnutrition, eye defects, anemia, and occasionally malarial fever. Palukur has the highest endemic incidence of malaria in Asia.

Incentives for Parents & Children : The district administration proposes to give the children a monthly stipend of Rs.100, which would be deposited in a bank in their names so that the amount is usefully saved for future. It can be used for initial investment for any future venture the children may take up.

Mid-day meals would be provided 26 days in a month, with the needed quantity rice to be allocated by the Union Government. The Government of India would also provide Rs.2.50 a child a day for dhal, vegetables and other overheads.

Most importantly the families who send their children to the schools will become eligible for special poverty alleviation programmes, in order to get into some gainful occupation as an incentive. For this purpose the district administration proposes to pool the resources available under IRDP, SC and ST Corporation, KVIC, DWCRA and Women & Child Welfare Programmes.

Community Participation : The district administration has proposed to utilise the services of Podupulakshmi groups to motivate and identify the children in hazardous occupations. Through group meetings they shall also mobilise parents of working children to send their children to special schools. These groups would also supervise the functioning of the special schools besides ensuring regular attendance of the children in schools.

The District Proposal - A preliminary review : It is too early to review the District Administration's proposal. As a plan it has several useful and interesting ideas. Its approach to the problem is holistic in that it considers the well-being of the family as the main issue which has the potential to stop children from working. Therefore, the plan proposes to link up on a priority, families with poverty alleviation programmes. By doing so these families would be able to get alternative avenues of income generation. It is hoped then that they would be able to send their children to school rather than to work.

Community and Women's participation : Rightly again the plan proposes to involve the local 'Podupulakshmi' groups in order to mobilise the women in the villages to sensitise them on the issue of child labour. They shall also monitor the functioning of the school. Most importantly they shall serve as a 'vigilante' force in the neighbourhood ensuring full attendance of the children.

In order to improve the functioning of Anganwadi Centres the district administration plans to hand over their management to Podupulakshmi groups. By doing so it is hoped that once out of a good anganawadi a child would want to continue the experience through schools and would not want to work.

In order to ensure better quality food and nutrition and avoid pilferages women/mothers would be given the duty of running the kitchen.

Awareness building : It is proposed by the district administration to conduct awareness camps on the issue so that the undesirability of the practice is highlighted together with informing parents and the community on the positive alternatives available for the child.

Gaps in proposal : Notwithstanding, it has to be recorded here that there are a few glaring gaps and issues the district proposal does not address itself to.

Existing government departments ignored : The roles that the State government departments such as education, labour, factories and the central department of mines is totally ignored. Taking these one by one, the Union Govt's proposal was to provide special schools only in places where there is no existing school. In the villages where the special schools are planned the suggested step would be to make the existing village school a focus point for all the services to converge with the *Podupu* groups doing the monitoring and ensuring of the child's of attendance.

Moreover the new midday meal scheme is applicable to all mandals of Kurnool district as they are drought prone. Involving the local women/mothers to manage and participate in the schools kitchen could have served our objective of monitoring and community participation.

By these steps we could give the necessary face-lift to the existing village school which has some infrastructure already. The callousness that pervades the village school due to lack of community participation and lack of funds could be checked.

By ignoring the DOE we would absolve them of their duty to make education attractive and accessible. All attempts should be made to review their morale to help them succeed in their attempts at universalisation of primary education; not leave them by the wayside to fail further.

Special Schools vs Better Schools : It is feared by many that the special schools which are being established may become a permanent entity. In a very convoluted way it could create more child labour than there is actually. Caution should be taken in documenting the entire process of rehabilitation from the planning stage in order to prevent misuse of privileges.

Special schools if and where they are set up should also admit other children; otherwise mainstreaming of working children in actuality may boomerang even if these children succeed in the special schools.

Law enforcement - Deterrent to employers : The departments of labour and factories are also ignored in the district proposal. It is true that these departments are as it is over loaded with several issues related to adult workers and therefore child labour related issues are bound to be at the bottom of their list of priorities. For any plan to be really holistic it has to include departments which try to prevent, regulate and prohibit child labour. It is they who have the powers to deal with an erring employer. Enforcement of laws together with persuasion and awareness building are all equally important aspect of rehabilitating child labour.

Panchayats - Outsiders to the Issue : Subsequent to the elections to the local bodies all attempts are being made to take power back to the people. Village panchayats should be made to think, work and participate in this very crucial issue - do they want more unskilled, unemployable men and women in their villages. The panchayats' position would have an impact on each resident in the village. The Kurnool Collector's proposal has not envisaged a role for them.

Kurnool: Before the Collector's Proposal : It is generally accepted that poverty and parental attitude to education are the primary causes for child labour.

As regards poverty alleviation, the district administration has over the years implemented several programmes through IRDP, DWCRA, SC and BC Corporation etc. The district administration has clearly admitted that in spite of these there is over 40% of its population still below the poverty line.

This study contacted 390 households each with at least 1 child labourer. The number of those who claimed benefits through government programmes are shown below. 95% have no benefits reaching them.

Table 3.29

	DWCRA	TRYSEM	MSY	Adult Educ.	SC/BC Corp.	Handi. Corp.	Others	None	Total
No. of households	1	0	1	0	7	0	9	370	388
(%)	(0.3)	-	(0.3)	-	(2)		(2)	(95)	(100)

Adult wage for children - Survey : Hardly 14% of all households surveyed were aware that children if employed should be paid adult wage. 86% said that they were unaware of the provision.

Parents attitude to education : The 390 households contacted were asked what they felt about education i.e., how do they value it? The heads of 390 households were asked to assess the nearby school. In Kurnool 58% of the respondents felt that the school was good and 29% felt it was fair. Only 12% felt the school was bad. Only 376 respondents chose to answer the question on the benefits of education. 81% opined that sending their children to school is beneficial to their wards. Only 18% felt that it is not beneficial while the rest 1% claimed that they do not know. The 18% who did not value school education felt that there was no job guarantee, nor is there a useful job related training provided by it.

Parents expectation : Respondents were asked what would they need for them to send their children to school and not to work. 70% of the Kurnool respondents wanted financial support although to what extent was not made clear. 20% wanted free education materials, food and shelter for the child. Only 3% asked for a school nearer their homes than the existing one.

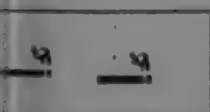
From the views emerging out of the survey, it is clear that poverty is a strong cause for child labour here as the attitude of a majority of the parents actually is in favour of education.

Profile

Name : Nagarjun
Age : 14 Years
Father's name : Hanumanthu
Village : Amakadadu

I go to work with my parents and younger brother. I stopped this work for some days when it affected my health but started again since we are very poor. My younger sister goes to school. My father can't afford to send all of us to school. I am interested to go to school, if I am provided with books and tuition fee by the Government.

Mahabubnagar District



Mandals Surveyed

Map not to scale

MAHABUBNAGAR

The district is bounded by Hyderabad and Nalgonda districts in the North, Nalgonda and Guntur Districts in the East, Kurnool in the south and the Raichur and Gulbarga Districts of Karnataka State in the West. The district is administered through four Revenue Divisions consisting 64 mandals. There are 4 municipalities and 7 towns in this district. As per 1991 census, out of 1571 villages 1501 are inhabited.

Population : Out of 30.77 lakhs, male population accounts for 15.6 lakhs. 5.47 lakh persons are Scheduled castes and 2.27 lakhs persons (7%) Scheduled tribes. The density of population is 167 persons per sq.km and the percentage of growth of population is 25.87. The total number of main workers are 47,11,182 of which cultivators are 577485 (12.3%) and Agricultural Labourers are 6,27,454 (13.3%).

Literacy & Education : Mahbubnagar occupies the lowest rank in the state in terms of literacy (30%). Female literacy rate is 18.03%. There are 1964 Primary Schools (2,15,661 students) and 436 Upper Primary Schools (1,09,932 students) as on 30-09-1994. The total teaching strength in the schools is 6991. The dropout rate among open category students is 79% and for SC, ST, it is 82.3% and 89.7% respectively.

Table 3.30 : Enrolment in Class I to V

	1993 - 94	1994 - 95
Boys	107443	43475
Girls	60284	25390
Total	167727	68862

There are 95 Social Welfare Hostels for SC (9862 Boarders) and 20 for ST (2164 Boarders). Tribal Welfare Ashram Schools are 112 and the number of boarders in them are 1125. There are also 61 government Backward Class Hostels with the strength of 5320. The special Nutrition Programme Centres for Tribals in Mahbubnagar district are 80 and the number of beneficiaries 4908.

Under Women and Child Welfare, department there are 8 creches at different villages, 2 mobile creches, 8 Balwadi, 3 Women Welfare Branches, 1 Balvihar, 1 Manufacturing Welfare centre, 1 Working Women Hostel and, 4 Children's Homes.

Industry & Employment : The number of factories registered under the Factories Act 1948 for the year 1992-93 were 49 (895 workers) and the small scale industries set up in the year 92-93 were 508 (1773 workers). It is not clear however, how many are running as yet. The Beedi Industry is mainly concentrated in Kosgi, Kothakota, Mahabubnagar, Dhanwada, Chinnachintakunta, Narva, Atmakur and Amarchinta mandals.

Child labour : This survey was conducted covering 1067 households spread in 8 mandals. There are 1823 working children in these households.

Table 3.31 : Working children in households by Age & Gender (%)

Age	Male	Female	Total
0 - 5 yrs	11 (44) (1.4)	14 (54) (1)	25 (100) (1)
6 - 8	73 (37) (9.3)	122 (63) (12)	195 (100) (11)
9 - 11	227 (44) (3.4)	287 (56) (28)	514 (100) (28.2)
12 - 14	474 (44) (60)	615 (56) (59)	1089 (100) (60)
Total	785 (43) (100)	1038 (57) (100)	1823 (100) (100)

Of the 1823 working children, the area of work of only 1782 were informed by the parents. 99% of these working children are in beedi making. Their gender composition is as shown below:

Table 3.32 : Working children by Age (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Beedi	770 (43) (99.7)	1007 (57) (99.7)	1777 (100) (99.7)
Others	2 (50) (0.3)	2 (50) (0.2)	4 (100) (0.2)
Total	772 (43) (100)	1010 (57) (100)	1782 (100) (100)

A sizable number of these children work full time both among boys and girls. Among all full time workers 58% are girls and 41% are boys.

Table 3.33 : Child beedi worker - Work status by Gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Full-time	515 (42) (67)	732 (58) (72)	1247 (100) (70)
Part-time	256 (47) (33)	278 (53) (28)	534 (100) (30)
Total	771 (43) (100)	1010 (57) (100)	1781 (100) (100)

Among boy beedi workers 67% are working full time and the rest part time. Among girl beedi workers 72% work full-time and 28% work part-time.

The wages that these children earn are between Rs.1 - 30. The table below shows the various wage bands and the number of children in each. 2% children earn no wage at all. This could be so where interest-free advances were paid to parents and children are made to work in order to repay the debt. In most cases it is possible to assess the possible wage payable to such children based on the volume of work accomplished. However, a complete non-payment of wage is difficult to explain.

Table 3.34 : Child beedi worker - Wages earned by Gender (%)

	Wages in Rs.						Total
	Nil	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	26 - 30	
Male	17 (38) (2)	220 (44) (28)	346 (42) (44)	112 (45) (14)	88 (46) (11)	2 (29) (0.3)	785 (43) (100)
Female	28 (62) (3)	279 (56) (27)	485 (58) (47)	138 (55) (13)	103 (54) (10)	5 (71) (0.5)	1038 (57) (100)
Total	45 (100) (2)	499 (100) (27)	831 (100) (46)	250 (100) (14)	191 (100) (10)	7 (100) (0.4)	1823 (100) (100)

Poverty and parental attitude : It is widely believed that the economic well being of the family and/or the attitude of parents determine where the child goes - to work or to school. The well being of a household is partially reflected by the type of employment the adults are engaged in. In Mahbubnagar the heads of the households surveyed are in various types of employment.

Table 3.35 : Heads of household employment (%)

	Labour	Un- employed	Small farmers	Self- employed	House- wives	Em- ployed	Total
No. of households	923	8	23	72	4	6	1036
(%)	(89)	(0.7)	(2.2)	(7)	(0.39)	(0.58)	(100)

With 89% of the heads of household working as labourers the level of poverty in the surveyed area and houses is highlighted.

Household income : The income -earned by these households can be seen in the table below. 9 respondents have no income at all. 50% of the households are well below poverty line as their monthly income is up to Rs.500 only per month.

Table 3.36

	Monthly income (Rs.)						Total
	Nil	1 - 500	501 - 1000	1001- 1500	1501 - 2000	Above 2000	
No. of households	9	531	491	8	7	1	1057
(%)	(0.8)	(50)	(47)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(100)

Property : 71% of the respondents in Mahbubnagar own a house, 16% have no property at all. The details of ownership of property is given below.

Table 3.37 : Child beedi worker households - Ownership of Property (%)

	House	Land	Cattle	No Property	House & Land	House, Land & cattle	Total
No. of households	730	72	5	168	42	11	1028
(%)	(71)	(7)	(5)	(16)	(4)	(1)	(100)

More respondents admitted owning the house they lived in when well into the one-to-one interviews than there were at the outset. 828 respondents (79%) said they owned the house they lived in and of them 808 owned the site as well.

Size of beedi child workers families : Only 1057 (10 less) households surveyed mentioned family sizes. 69% households have 3 or more members in the household.

Table 3.38 : Size by number (%)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
No. of households	92	201	278	235	140	88	1057
(%)	(9)	(19)	(26)	(22)	(13)	(8)	(100)

Dependents : The number of dependents on the households of child beedi workers could indicate the burden on the family. 84% have no dependents at all.

Table 3.39 : Child beedi worker households (%)

	Number of Dependents						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
No. of Households	892	92	63	6	2	2	1057
(%)	(84)	(9)	(6)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(100)

Reasons for particular work : 50% of working children in the surveyed households of Mahabubnagar worked in their jobs - beedi (90%) and others (1%) - because it was their parents work. For another 45% that is the only available work. 2% children were on the job as they had to pay for a marriage in the family.

Impact of development schemes

Table 3.40

	DWCRA	TRYSEM	MSY	Adult Educ.	SC/BC Corp.	Handi. Corp.	Others*	None	Total
No. of Household	-	-	1	-	6	-	3	1042	1052
(%)	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.6)	-	(0.3)	(99)	(100)

* Such as Minorities Finance Corporation

99% respondents in the surveyed areas in Mahabubnagar had received no benefits at all.

Awareness of adult wage for children : Only 1033 respondents chose to answer this question. 63% are not aware that child workers are to be paid as much as adults.

Table 3.41

	Aware	Not aware	Total
No. of respondents	386	647	1033
(%)	(37)	(63)	(100)

Education as beneficial to children : This survey enquired if respondents thought education to their children is beneficial. Only 964 responded to this query. 63% felt that education for children is beneficial for them.

Table 3.42 : Education - Beneficial to children (%)

	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
No. of respondents	603	250	111	964
(%)	(63)	(26)	(11)	(100)

However, 37% either said that schooling is not useful or felt that they did not know. Respondents have several reasons for not sending their children to school. However 71% stated no reason for not sending their children to school.

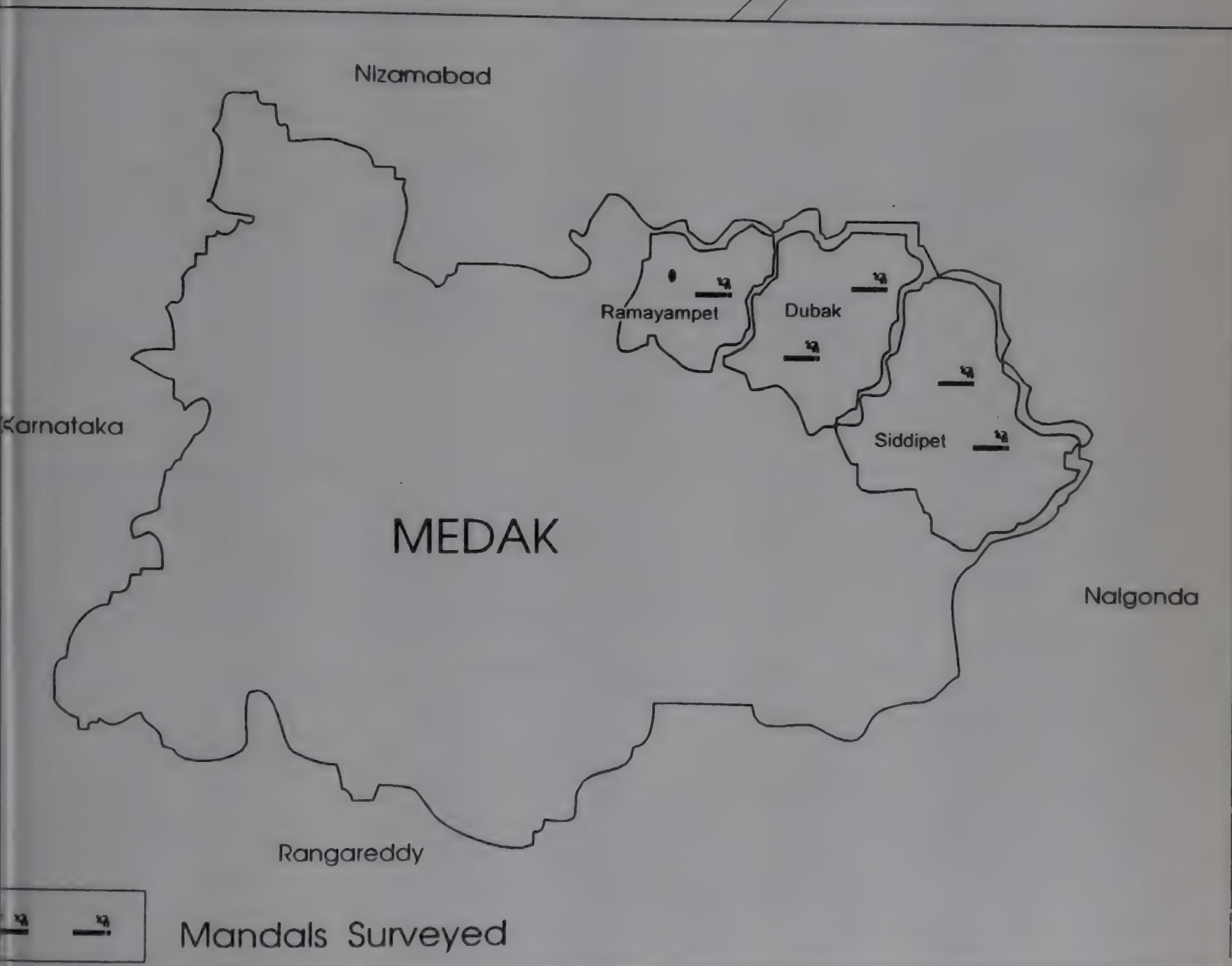
Table 3.43

	No reason	Eco reason	Social reason	House far away	Child attitude	Teacher not good	Total
No. of households	950	239	40	8	17	3	1057
(%)	(71)	(23)	(4)	(0.7)	(2)	(0.2)	(100)

71% who have claimed no reasons and 4% who have given social reasons for not sending children to school need persuasion and talking to. However, 23% who have stated economic reasons should be given assistance through one or the other welfare schemes meant for the upliftment of the poor. There is no special targeting for members of a family which sends their children to work rather than to school in any of the rural development programmes.

Health hazards : Working in beedi is hazardous. It is prohibited for both adults and children. In this context, the survey recorded illnesses mentioned by the respondents. The majority did not suffer any consequences due to exposure to tobacco. 73% claimed no major illness, while 14% have regular coughs.

Medak District



ae : Map not to scale

MEDAK

This district is bounded on the North by Nizamabad and Karimnagar, in the South by Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy and in the East by parts of Warangal and Nalgonda districts. In the Western side it borders with Karnataka. The total area of the district is 9,699 sq.km. and the total area under forests is 73,000 hectares. The average (normal) rainfall is 870 mm. The district has a population of 22,69,800 as per 1991 census. The density of population is 234 per sq.km. For every 1000 male in population there are 970 females. Nearly 86% of the population lives in rural areas. The district consists of 1228 revenue villages with 3 revenue divisions and 45 mandals. The major minerals available in this district are Quartz and White clay. As per the 1991 census there are 10,51,266 total main workers of which 4,19,894 (18.5%) are cultivators and 3,86,929 (17.1%) are agriculture labourers.

Literacy & Education : In Medak district 32.4% of the population are literates. This rate is far lower than that of Andhra Pradesh (45.11%) and India (52.11%). It is lower than even the Telangana regional average of 41.29%. There are 1.8 lakh females out of the 6.1 lakh literate population. As on 31st December 1993, there were 1,01,635 applicants on the live register of the District Employment Exchange at Medak. This denotes only the educated unemployed in the district. There are 84 hostels for Scheduled Caste students with an effective strength of 7,371 students and 16 hostels for Scheduled Tribe students with an effective strength of 1361 students besides 2 Ashram school hostels. As on 30-9-1993, there are 1380 schools (Central, State, Aided and Private) with an enrolment of 1,61,702 students. Total teacher strength is 3,104.

Table 3.44 : Enrolment in Primary Schools

	1993 - 94	1994 - 95
Boys	92,614	93,126
Girls	62,223	65,030
Total	1,54,837	1,58,156

Child Labour in Medak : As per the survey conducted by the district administration, 2190 children are working. They are mainly concentrated in beedi and wool industry. Most of these children are not employed directly in the factories but they assist their parents in their houses. As per the district child labour rehabilitation plan all the proposed 50 special schools are to focus on these two activities through voluntary organisations. In the 974 households surveyed 1390 are working. It is noteworthy that 65% of all children in these households are working.

Table 3.45

	Age (years)				Total
	0 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 11	12 - 14	
Working	8	111	409	862	1390
row %	(0.6)	(8)	(29)	(62)	(100)
column %.	(4)	(35)	(64)	(86)	(65)
No	177	202	234	142	755
row %	(23)	(27)	(31)	(19)	(100)
column %	(96)	(65)	(36)	(14)	(35)
Total	185	313	643	1004	2145
row %	(9)	(15)	(30)	(47)	(100)
column %	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Of these 1390 children 1363 are in beedi rolling activity.

Child Labour in Beedi : This survey was conducted to understand the socio economic status of the beedi worker families. 974 households in selected villages of 3 mandals - Siddipet, Dubbak and Ramayampet - were contacted. In these 3 mandals there are several beedi making units. 4

large beedi companies are located in these mandals - Desai, Ontichapa, Thakur, and Vani Navashakti. In Siddipet mandal there are several villages where almost all families including children are engaged in beedi making. In Dubbak town 90% of the Padmashali (weavers) are in beedi making as weaving does not pay any more.

Table 3.46 : Working children by Activity (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Beedi	423	940	1363
row %	(31)	(69)	(100)
column %	(99.5)	(99.8)	(99.7)
Others	2	1	3
row %	(66)	(33)	(100)
column %	(0.5)	(0)	(0.3)
Total	425	941	1366
row %	(31)	(68)	(100)
column %	(100)	(100)	(100)

Among girls 99.8% and among boys 99.5% are in beedi rolling. However, among all beedi child workers 69% are girls and 31% boys.

Heads of household - employment : 94% of the households are headed by fathers. 4.7% households are headed by mothers. Only in 1% households grand parents are heads. 74% of heads of households are illiterate. About 17% are educated up to 5th class. Heads of households are in various employments. The types of employments show the level of economic well-being of the households.

Table 3.47 : Heads of household - Type of employment (%)

	Labour	Un- employed	Small farmers	Self- employed	House- wife	Em- ployed	Total
No. of respondents	652	11	164	135	9	-	971
(%)	(67)	(1)	(17)	(13)	(1)	-	(100)

In Medak, 61% of the households earn between Rs.501-1000. 19% of the households earn Rs.1001 - 1500. The table below shows the income earned by the respondents.

Table 3.48 : Child beedi worker household - Monthly income (%)

	Monthly Income (Rs.)						Total
	Nil	1 - 500	501 - 1000	1001 - 1500	1501 - 2000	Above 2000	
No. of households	5	159	598	188	21	3	974
(%)	(1)	(16)	(61)	(19)	(2)	(1)	(100)

Property : The ownership of property by the respondents are also recorded. 68% claimed ownership of a house; 14% of the respondents hold a house and land.

Table 3.49 : Child beedi worker household - Property (%)

	House	Land	Cattle	No property	House & land	House, land & Others	Total
No. of households	667	13	7	69	142	103	971
(%)	(69)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(14)	(11)	(100)

Ownership of house: As in the case of other districts, more respondents admitted to owning a house well into the interview than were prepared to admit at the outset. 91% respondents said they owned a house vis-a-vis 69% who earlier stated so (see table 3.49).

Table 3.50 : Ownership of house (%)

	Own	Rented	Total
Number	889	84	973
(%)	(91)	(9)	(100)

Dependents : The number of dependents (other than children) on the household reflects on the real income/purchasing power of the family. 66% of the households have no dependents at all. 12% households have 2 or more dependents.

Table 3.51

	None	Dependents					Total
		1	2	3	4	5 or more	
No. of Households	647	199	80	33	10	5	974
(%)	(66)	(20)	(8)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(100)

Households and number of children : In Medak 74% of the households have 3 or more children

Table 3.52 : Number of Children (%)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Number	57	191	300	263	98	49	16	974
(%)	(6)	(20)	(30)	(27)	(10)	(5)	(2)	(100)

Reasons for working in beedi : 41% respondents claimed that beedi rolling is the only available work. For 21% of the respondents beedi rolling is the job of their parents. 12% worked to repay old debts and 6% were in it as it is their family occupation. The households which are mostly on the border of poverty could have received benefits from the government welfare programmes. The respondents were asked if they were recipients of any government welfare schemes.

Table 3.53 : Impact of Government Development programmes (%)

	DWCRA	TRYSEM	MSY	Adult Educ.	SC/BC Corp.	Handi Corp.	Others	None	Total
No. of households	4	2	-	-	19	-	5	909	939
(%)	(0.4)	(0.2)	-	-	(2)	(0)	(0.5)	(96.8)	(100)

Nearly 97% respondents were not covered by the IRDP schemes. Just about 3% were covered under the various welfare programmes extended by the DRDA, SC/BC Corporation etc. Skills development or identifying alternative sources of income have not reached these households.

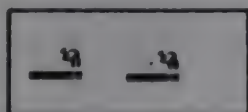
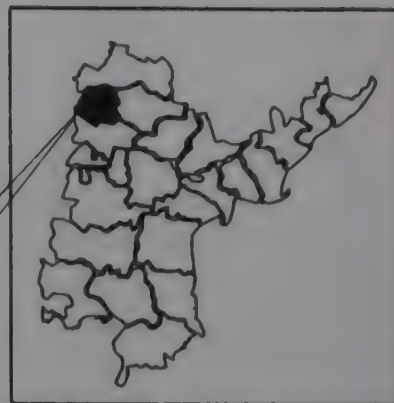
Schooling is beneficial : 93% of all Medak respondents opined that sending children to school is beneficial to them. Only 7% of the remaining number of respondents felt that it is not beneficial to school children.

Reasons for not sending children to school : 70% respondents gave economic reasons for not sending children to school. 20% gave no reasons for the same. Surveyors felt, girls in particular were discouraged from going beyond primary education.

Needs for sending children to school : 63% of the respondents (only 904 out of 974 households surveyed answered this query) felt that they needed financial support to send their children to school. 26% wanted free education, food and shelter 7% wanted midday meals and scholarships.

Hazards : Hazards in beedi industry are mentioned quite often in this report. Several adults were seen coughing quite intensively and infact in a very self sympathetic note they did claim that "that was the fate of the poor". However, during the survey 91% claimed no illness. Just over 1% respondents claimed that they suffer with Tuberculosis.

Nizamabad District



Mandals Surveyed

Note : Map not to scale

NIZAMABAD

Nizamabad is a small district lying in the Northern Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh and has a geographical area of 7956 sq.kms. There are 923 villages of which 866 are inhabited. The total population of the district as per the 1991 census is 20.36 lakhs, accounting for 3.1% of the state population. The important rivers in the district are Godavari and its tributary Manjeera. Nizamabad has a tropical climate with an annual normal rainfall is 1081 mm and important soils are black and chalk. The district is not rich in minerals and is mainly agro based. It is relatively an advanced district in the Telangana area. Paddy, Sugar cane, Maize, Turmeric, Jowar, Cotton, Sunflower and Pulses are predominantly grown. There are two major and three medium irrigation projects. District has three revenue divisions Nizamabad, Kamareddy and Bodhan and they are divided into 36 mandals. 80% of the population in the district is rural and density of population is 255 persons per sq.km. For every 1000 males there are 1017 females. The SCs constitute 15% and S.Ts 6% of the population. The literacy rate in the district which was 34% as per the 1991 Census has gone up to more than 60% in the year 1992 on account of successful implementation of total literacy programme. The district administration admitted that Nizamabad is one of the major beedi manufacturing areas in the state and it is estimated that there are about 4 lakhs of beedi workers in the district and out of them about 2.10 lakhs have been issued identity/provident fund cards.

Education & Literacy : Nizamabad's literacy rate as per 1991 Census is 34.18%. While female literacy rate is 21.35%. There are 1201 schools and 3949 teachers. As on 30-9-94 there were 1,81,187 boys enrolled who constitute 56% of all enrolled. The dropout rate for general students is 70%, for SCs 78% and for STs 89%. In a survey of beedi workers, the district administration has identified villages in 15 mandals with concentration of adult beedi workers. The most important finding emerging out of this survey by the district administration is that the number of male workers is almost negligible in comparison with the number of female workers. In their records female workers are 9 times more than male workers. The district administration has pieced together data on child beedi workers in Nizamabad. It says "by taking into account observation of experienced officials working in the field and guesstimates, some villages small towns have been identified"

In Nizamabad this survey contacted 3247 households. This is the largest sample in any of the 8 districts where this survey on children in hazardous industries was conducted. Nizamabad is one of the major beedi manufacturing areas in the state. The activity is generally concentrated in small cottage sized units or in households where raw materials are provided for women to role the beedis and to keep it ready for supply. This survey was conducted in 11 mandals of Nizamabad district. A detailed list of mandals and villages are given in the introduction to this study. A total number of 7372 children lived in these households of whom 4317 are workers. 77% of working children are girls.

Table 3.55 : Nizamabad - Children in beedi by gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Number	993	3324	4317
%	(23)	(77)	100

* Note: Project Report on elimination of child labour in beedi industry. Nizamabad district; District Collector, Nizamabad.

Table 3.54 : Population of beedi workers and proposed special schools for child labour

SL. No.	Mandal	Villages	Beedi Workers		Child
			Male	Female	
01.	Nizamabad	Gundaram	20	1870	120
		Mudakpalli	45	1750	112
02.	Bheemgal	Chengal	28	1185	84
		Bheemgal (m)	280	3500	245
03.	Vailpur	Vailpur (m)	60	2540	210
		Padgal	15	1810	115
04.	Kammarpalli	Kammarapalli	150	1915	126
		Choutaplli	65	1505	97
		Hasakothur	39	1490	82
		Uploor	26	1420	77
05.	Sirikonda	Sirikonda	40	1220	69
		Nyavanandi	30	1500	85
		Honnajipet	46	1790	91
06.	Morthad	Morthad (m)	210	3650	215
		Yergatla	36	1460	90
		Ramannapet	31	1170	91
07.	Dharpalli	Dharpalli (m)	96	3175	254
		Dubbak	45	1705	94
		Ramadugu	25	1260	82
		Nallavelli	12	1100	65
08.	Dichpalli	Gannaram	70	2010	175
		Nadpalli	11	1270	91
09.	Jakranpalli	Jakranpalli(m)	30	1750	135
		Munipalli	8	1280	82
		Torlikonda	15	1325	96
10.	Armoor	Armoor(M)	155	8980	380
		Pipri	40	1550	92
		Aloor	20	1825	127
		Perkit	65	1715	103
11.	Balkonda	Balkonda (m)	205	3515	198
		Mendora	12	1400	84
12.	Domakonda	Domakonda (m)	205	3515	198
		Bibipet	45	2335	145
13.	Gandhari	Gandhar (m)	30	1665	87
		Gandivet	8	748	65
14.	Bhiknoor	Bhiknoor (m)	—	2890	165
		Rajampet	—	1456	79
		Peddamallaredd	—	1798	98
15.	Machareddy	Macharedi (m)	—	1082	72
		Reddipet	—	1543	84

The heads of households revealed the type of work their children are engaged in. The table below gives the details

Table 3.56 : Nizamabad - working children by Activity (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Beedi	828	3140	3968
	(21)	(79)	(100)
Others	(83)	(94)	(91)
	165	184	349
	(47)	(53)	(100)
	(17)	(6)	(8)
Total	993	3324	4317
	(23)	(77)	(100)
	(100)	(100)	(100)

Nizamabad is the centre for several beedi manufacturing units. To name only a few Shivaji Beedi which originates from Pune in Maharashtra is one of the main operators. Hiralal Prabhulal and "Char Bhai" are also big operators.

Profile

Name : Rachcha Pandari
 Age : 10 Years
 Father's name : Ramulu
 Village : Boargaon
 District : Nizamabad

I am a student of 7th standard. I work in the morning and evenings in the beedi factory. I distribute beedi leaves and other material to the workers of the factory. My school atmosphere is not good which makes me discontinue my studies and work in the factory.

79% of all working children are girls. For girls in Nizamabad working in beedi is an asset during marriage. Most girl children save for their wedding from their earnings. Besides, this most girls' parents quote this as an asset as the girl after marriage can earn up to Rs.1000/ a month without compromising on domestic chores. Nor does she have to leave home. So, young girls are encouraged to leave school, earn to save for marriage and acquire a "skill".

A note on the 2 surveys - the District Collector's & CPPS' : As if planned the two surveys covered completely different mandals. The only overlap is Nizamabad mandal - even here, however, the villages covered by the 2 are different, only Nizamabad town proper is covered by both the surveys. CPPS survey establishes that in 11 mandals - (in some of the 11 mandals not all villages were covered) the number of children in beedi are 3968, i.e., an average of 361 child beedi workers per mandal. In the 36 mandals of Nizamabad approximately, therefore, there are 13000 child beedi workers. This inference is justifiable as in Nizamabad beedi industry is prevalent in all mandals of the district. There are hundreds of beedi making families in Dichpalli, Bodhan, Banaswada. In Kamareddy town alone, aside from the survey, it is estimated that a 1000 families work on beedi. Children are "talented" enough to make 400-600 beedis daily. The district administration's survey of selected villages in 15 other mandals identified 4960 child beedi workers. On an average therefore, there are 331 child beedi workers in each mandal. In the 36 mandals of Nizamabad, using this average using therefore, we infer that there are approximately 12,000 child beedi workers.

Socio Economic Conditions : For any meaningful intervention aimed at improving the condition of families from where these children are pushed to work, it is necessary to understand the socio economic condition of these households. 84% of the households are Hindu and 15% are

Muslim. Christians and others constitute 1% of all households surveyed. In 75% household father is the head of the family while in 23% mother is the head of the family. In only 2% households are grand parents the head. 69% of all respondents are illiterates, 10% studied up to 5th class. 15% are just about literates.

Head of household - employment : The heads of these households are in various types of employments.

Table 3.57 : Nizamabad - Heads of households - Type of employment (%)

	Labour	Un employed	Small farmers	Self-employed	House wife	Em- ployed	Total
Number	1646	36	744	603	172	2	3203
(%)	(51)	(1)	(23)	(19)	(5)	(0.1)	(100)

44 respondents did not disclose whether they were employed or not. Only 1% respondents are unemployed. 51% are labourers while 23% are small farmers.

Household income : The income of the households in the surveyed areas are given below:

Table 3.58

	Monthly income (Rs.)						Total
	Nil	1 - 500	501 - 1000	1001- 1500	1501- 2000	Above - 2001	
No. of households	31	1401	1494	190	99	31	3246
%	(0.9)	(43)	(46)	(6)	(3)	(0.9)	(100)

44% of the households surveyed live below poverty line, while 46% live just over it.

Property : During the survey the respondents declared the properties they held. 11% hold no property at all while 58% owned a house. 30% respondents hold more than 1 item, i.e., house & land or house and cattle etc.

Table 3.59

	House	Land	Cattle	No property	House & land	House, land etc.	Total
No. of households	1852	44	13	343	504	456	3212
%	(58)	(1)	(0.4)	(11)	(16)	(14)	(100)

However, well into the interview more respondents 88%, perhaps gaining confidence claimed ownership of a house 82% respondents claimed ownership of the house site as well.

Dependents : The number of adult dependents on the households surveyed reveal the economic stress such families endure.

Table 3.60 : Adult dependents (%)

	None	Dependents					Total
		1	2	3	4	5 & more	
Households	2138	535	355	126	68	24	3246
%	(66)	(16)	(11)	(9)	(2)	(0.7)	(100)

The number of children in each household is reflective of the family's attitude. In several households in abject poverty they are considered a pair of earning hands, albeit from 4 or 5 years of age.

Table 3.61 : Number of children (%)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Number	203	601	1010	782	376	173	67	34	3246
%	(6)	(19)	(31)	(24)	(12)	(5)	(2)	(1)	(100)

Government Development Programmes : In Nizamabad there are no existing linkages between the DRDA programmes and households with working children. 90% of the households with child workers have not benefitted by DRDA or any other programmes.

Table 3.62 : Number of households covered by welfare schemes (%)

	DWCRA	TRYSEM	MSY	Adult Educ.	SC/BC Corp.	Handi Corp.	Others*	None	Total
No. of household	19	7	4	47	64	2	187	2902	3232
(%)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(2)	(2)	(0.1)	(6)	(90)	(100)

* Note : Others such as Minorities Finance Corporation

Adult wage for children : In Nizamabad 75% of the respondents did not know about the government order that adult wage should be paid for children as well

Health Hazards in beedi : This is recorded at various instances in this report. It is worth repeating that recurrent coughs and headache, spondylitis are problems resulting from beedi rolling. In the survey 83% of the respondents claim no illnesses while 6% suffered from recurrent coughs.

Attitude on Sending Children to School : 89% of all respondents felt that sending children to school is beneficial to them, 10% did not feel so while about 1% felt that they do not know if it is either.

Profile

Name : Gaddam Aruna
 Age : 10 Years
 Father's name : Mallaiah
 Place of work : Namdevwada
 District : Nizamabad

I studied upto 4th standard and discontinued due to financial problems and lack of good teaching at school. I earn Rs.150/- per month by helping my neighbour in rolling beedies. I would like to carry on my studies if night schooling facilities are made available.

Households have several reasons for not sending children to school. Nearly 49% said due to economic pressure on the family they send their children to work than to study. The table below shows the other reasons.

Table 3.63 : Reasons for not sending children to school (%)

	No reasons	Eco. reasons	Social reasons	House far away	Child attitude	Teachers not good	Total
No. of households	1102	1606	219	74	214	31	3246
(%)	(34)	(49)	(7)	(2)	(7)	(1)	(100)

It is significant that 34% households gave no substantive reason for not sending their children to school.

Several observations have emerged regarding school facilities.

- ⊙ In Navipet mandal in several villages where muslim population is sizable there are no Urdu schools. Tungini, Fakirabad, Fatehnagar are only a few to name.
- ⊙ In many government schools in this mandal there is a notable lack of infrastructure.
- ⊙ In Varni mandal many children admitted to working part-time in beedi industry mainly from homes, sometimes in kharkhanas to meet the expenditure of school going i.e, dress, fees, note books etc.
- ⊙ In Bodhan mandal the poor quality of schools and teachers is the main cause for children to drop out of schools. Mochi galli, Jalal, Bukhari Road, Rangori galli between them have 2 government schools.

Heads of households stated their need for sending their children to school.

Table 3.64

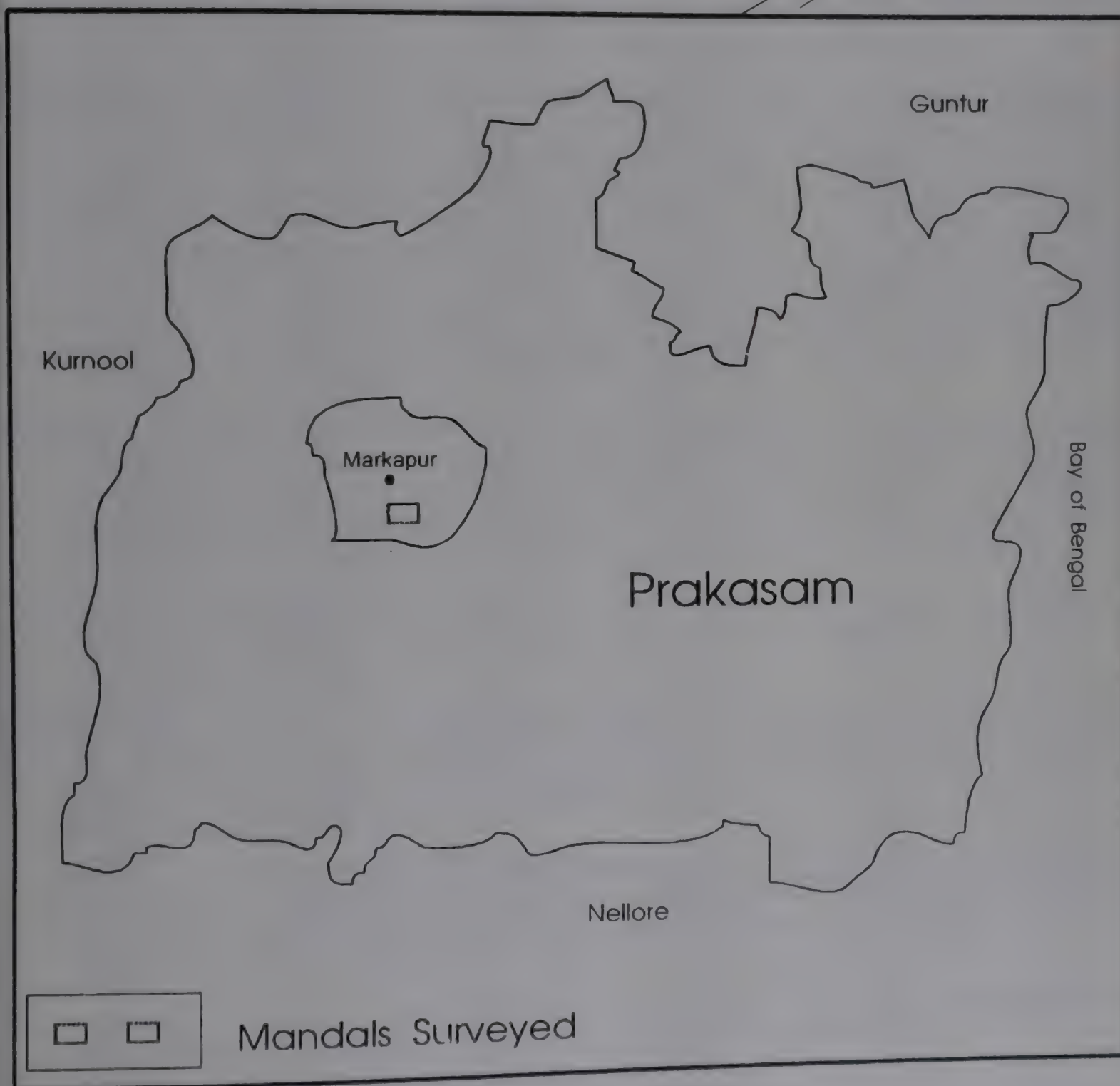
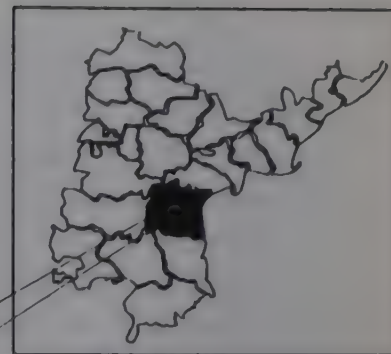
Needs	Number	(%)
Financial Support	1119	(51)
Midday meal/ Scholarships	333	(15)
Free Education, food/shelter	394	(18)
School teacher not good	197	(9)
creche for small kids	45	(2)
Nearby school	88	(4)
Total	2176	(100)

51% households clearly require financial support, 33% require mid-day meals, residence and scholarship, 9% felt that the existing school or teachers were bad. 4% want a school nearby

In Nizamabad both economic upliftment of the households and creating awareness in all sections affecting child labour have to be taken up.

The DISTRICT project plans to involve NGOs, Zilla Parishad members, elected representatives and education & labour officers. The general objectives are well defined although a holistic family based approach is missing.

Prakasam District



Note : Map not to scale



PRAKASAM

Prakasam district was constituted in 1970 comprising of Markapur Division from Kurnool District, Kandukur division from Nellore District and Ongole division from Guntur district. The district is bounded on east by the Bay of Bengal, on the South by Nellore and Cuddapah districts, the west by Kurnool district and on the North by Guntur and Mahabubnagar districts. The district spreads in an area of 17626 sq. km. It accounts for 6.41% of the total area of the State and is ranked 4th in size. The district has 102 km. of coastline spreading over 10 mandals. The district has 26% of forest area. Prakasam district is divided into three revenue divisions with 56 mandals. There are 1093 villages in Prakasam district. Of which, 1058 are revenue villages and the remaining 35 are Forest villages. There are 958 Grama Panchayats, of which 62 are notified Panchayats and the remaining 896 are non-notified Panchayats. Besides this, four municipalities are in the district, viz Chirala, Ongole, Markapur and Kandukur.

Population : As per 1991 census, the total population of the district is 27.5 lakhs. It accounts for 4.5% of the total population of the state. The female population of the district is 13.59 lakhs which accounts for 49.2% of the district population. The urban population of the district is 4.54% lakhs forming 16.45% of the district population. The rural population of the district is 23 lakhs which accounts for 83.5% of the district population. The SC population in the district is 5.53 lakhs which works out to 20% of the district population and 5% of the state SC population. The ST population of the district is 0.99 lakhs which forms about 3.58% of the district population and 2.35% of the state ST population. The increase in the population during the decennium ending 1991 over 1981 was 18.44% in the district as against the 22.16% of the state. The density of population is 161 (per sq.km.) as against the state's density of 242/sq.km.

Industry : The district is endowed with colour and black granite, iron ore, manganese, silica sand, barytes and slate. There are 1419 factories registered under the Factories Act with an employment strength 41,057. Small scale industries started in 1993-94 are 101 (1083 employment). There are also 1916 cottage industries in which 3357 workers are engaged. Slate industry is found in Kandukur, Donakonda, Tarlupadu, Markapur, Tripurantakam and Giddalur Mandals.

The number of workers in the district is 13.42 lakhs forming 46% of the total population of the district and 4.48% of the state population. As per 1981 census there are about 84,298 child labour in Prakasam District.

Social Welfare : There are 115 SC Welfare Hostels with a total of 9145 students, 4 Residential schools with a total of 1680 students, 22 ST Welfare Hostels with 3090 students and 15 Ashram Schools with 1817 students. The BC Hostels are 75 with 5762 students and Ashram schools for BC are 7 with 385 students in them.

There are 1020 Women and Child Welfare Centres such as Women Welfare Branches, Balvadi Centres, Creche Centres, Children's Home, Women Welfare Centres, Mobile Creches, Craft Training Centres and Regional Training Centre. ICDS blocks and Anganwadi Centres are also for the welfare of the people of this district.

A society by name Jagruthi was formed in the year 1988 to monitor the functioning of Child Labour Project Society started at Markapur during that year. At present there are 20 schools out of which 8 are housed in a residential study complex at Rayavaram village 7 km away from Markapur town. The rest of the 12 schools have 50 children each and function as midday meal centres in Buddapalli, Thummalacheruvu, Ketagudipi, Gogula Dinne, S.W. Colony, Srirangapuram, Vemulakota, Peda Yachavaram, Moddulapalli, Anantavaram, Ganugapenta and Kalujuvvalapadu villages. The proposed special schools are 4 midday meal centres at Chirala (100 children each) 3 mid-day meal centres at Kanigiri (100 each) and 6 mid-day meal centres of 50 children each.

Profile

Interviewed at factory premises in employer's presence

Name : Nazreen
Age : 12 years
Town : Markapur

Father works at this factory. As she is a girl they did not send her to school. "Even coming out to work is not allowed by my people but because father is here I am permitted to do so". I earn Rs.20/day on an average as I finish the job of about 400 slate each day. She pins slates to wooden boards with brass nails.

Literacy & Education : There are 2844 Primary and Upper Primary Schools (as on 30-09-94) having teaching strength of 6350 and 362626 students. The dropout rates for 1993-94 are 76.71 for open general category, 81.84 for SC and 88.12 ST students. In Markapur mandal, there are 69 schools comprising of 224 teachers and 12187 students*

The literacy rate of the district as per 1991 census is 40.3% which is lower than the state literacy rate of 44.09%. Female literacy rate of the district is %.

Table 3.65 : Enrolment in Class I to V *

	1994 - 95
Boys	159232
Girls	132324
Total	291556

The details of the survey conducted and the findings thereof are given in detail in Chapter II Slate industry

Profile

Interviewed at factory premises in employer's presence

Name : Gulabi
Age : 13 years
Town : Markapur

Gulabi's family lived in Bombay since before her birth. Her father worked at a slate factory. The family came back to Markapur. The girl thinks she belongs to Bombay, the employer intervenes to say they are natives of Prakasam. They had returned, we are told later, because the family could not afford Bombay's cost of living. They are 6 children in the house, Gulabi is the only girl child. "Other children of the family - all boys - go to school". She is also pinning slates to wooden frames.

* Source : The District Education Officer, Ongole; * Source : The Director of School Education, Andhra Pradesh.

Conclusion & Recommendations

1. Children in hazardous industry is a hard reality to reckon with, their number is sizable and is growing.
2. This report focuses on children in Beedi, Lime kilns, Sericulture and Slate. There are points of similarities among families with children in these activities. However, they are not many.
3. The economic condition of most families surveyed in Mahabubnagar (Beedi) Kurnool (Lime kilns) and Prakasam (Slate) are comparable. They are mostly manual labourers living on daily wages with no guarantee of work for the next day.
4. They are families living in unfavourable or poorly endowed parts within each of their respective districts that alternative source of income for them is not easily found. Such parts of these districts are also for the very same reasons badly invested in infrastructure and utilities. Schools are far and few between with teachers travelling from elsewhere. Balwadis and Anganwadis in such areas also depend on workers from outside so that their services can not be taken for granted.
5. There are some families among these households who are small farmers toiling to eke out a living. These families use all the labour available in the family as they can not afford to hire workers. These are also farmers for whom benefits of irrigation schemes are no more than a dream. Theirs is rain fed agriculture and hence during the monsoon period maximum work has to be accomplished. The entire family therefore participates in the subsistence farming and supportive activities. Coincidentally, work at slate quarries and lime kilns are suspended when it rains.
6. These families are mostly drawn from Scheduled Castes or Backward Classes of the society. The comparability of households in these 3 districts stops here.
7. The families of child beedi workers in Nizamabad, Adilabad and Karimnagar are different from those in Medak or Mahabubnagar. In Nizamabad and Karimnagar there are lower middle class families with steady monthly income - albeit small - and with more than one adult gainfully employed. A certain level of acceptability, in fact desirability, prevails about being a "beedi worker. "Girls are initiated into helping mothers in rolling beedi as this enables them to (1) earn and save for their marriages, (2) girl earning wages by making beedi is an asset to the family where she goes after marriage as with "no input costs" or "compromise on domestic chores" she can earn "her living within the four walls of her house".
8. Most families consider their working conditions as "nothing unusual". This is because they are either in their homes or in karkhanas. Karkhanas are no better than large sheds provided with a television and a radio. Women squat in these sheds with the tobacco baskets on their lap. Work is carried on with entertainment, children are not employed here; however, they are there helping their mothers in threading the beedis and watching television.
9. Children at home or at workplace begin their beedi career by cutting the leaves to size or by tying beedis with thread. Slowly but steadily they start rolling beedis which fetches them Rs 29 per 1000 beedi rolled.
10. Wages for beedi rolling are also different in the 5 beedi districts studied in this survey. In Nizamabad and Karimnagar for a 1000 beedi it ranges between Rs 27-29, in Medak Rs 25-27, and Rs 24-26 in Mahabubnagar and Adilabad.

11. Although largely unorganised, in Nizamabad and to an extent in Karimnagar adult beedi workers are unionised and vocal. However, even here child beedi workers are not cared for other than for their wages.
12. Most adult in beedi, except in Mahabubnagar, are aware of the dangers of exposure to tobacco. However, during the survey most adults claimed no illnesses. When the surveyors pointed out at adults who were coughing there were mainly two replies (1) "Is that because of tobacco"? (2) "Coughs are part of life, can we avoid working for this reason?".
13. Women are far more in number than men in beedi. Elderly men who no longer work as labourers stay at home and take up beedi rolling. Similarly girls are stopped from going to school after class 2 or 3 as higher education for girls is considered a waste. More the level of education, only expenditure goes up but the income does not increase proportionately. Worse is the need to look for a groom of equal if not higher education. Educated groom demands more dowry, thus "One problem perpetrates many more".
14. Girl children in beedi are far more in number than the other 3 hazardous industries studied in this report. However, girls in beedi are also slightly "better off" than girls in the other activities in that they are either schooled at least for a couple of years and as they are paid piece rate they are paid as much as the adults accomplishing similar work. However, it is well worth remembering that in hazardous industries whether at home or elsewhere prohibition should be the ideal rather than mere regulation. It is only cold comfort to know that they receive wages as much as adults.
15. Several social activists would refute this claim of parents regarding wages. They claim that children are treated under what they call "zero account", i.e., their work is unaccounted for and hence they do not get adult wages. In fact employers use this as an excuse and tell parents to accept lower wages for their children or no work at all. In areas where for a 1000 beedis adults earn Rs 28 children are paid only Rs20. Children aged 10, on an average, complete 600-800 beedis per day, but commensurate pro-rata payments are not paid.
16. In every area where a beedi factory is located villagers in its immediate surrounding take to beedi work rapidly. Quickly elders children are drafted in.
Example: Julapally Mandal in Karimnagar, Nizamabad town Ramyanpet and Dubbak Mandals in Medak.
17. In certain parts of some of these districts people of certain communities dominate in beedi rolling.
Example: Boothpur and Kodangal mandals in Mahabubnagar, Bodhan and parts of Navipet mandals in Nizamabad. In such areas absence of Urdu medium schools is quoted, inter/alia, as a reason for keeping children at home.
18. **Beedi rolling traditionally has been the profession of SCs, BCs among Hindu and in certain districts by sections of Muslim population. A noticeable development particularly in parts of Medak and Karimnagar is that Padmashalis (Weavers) have taken to beedi making in the last few years. The steady income, no investment in raw materials, no marketing, have all contrasted this activity with weaving which features fluctuating input costs and offered uncertain markets for finished products. Ironically, the status of children in this "structural adjustment" is no better. Children who were earlier helping in dyeing and weaving operations are now helping in beedi rolling - both of them are hazardous.**
19. As said in paragraph 7 of this chapter, the level of poverty was more marked among beedi workers of Medak and Mahabubnagar. In these 2 districts it is poverty as much as attitudinal problems which cause child labour. In Siddipet and Dubbak mandals in

Medak although there were schools at accessible distance from home, parents were not willing to send their children - particularly girls - to school after a certain level.

20. **Some respondents felt that education after a certain level, i.e., class 2 or 3 is a waste of resources on girls. This attitude was recorded among families who were slightly better off, i.e., not in abject poverty as in Mahbubnagar. Eg. Peddapalli, Jagithal, Metpalli and Korutla mandals of Karimnagar. In fact, in Kamareddy and Banswada mandal in Nizamabad girls were stopped from attending schools to work in beedi rolling, whereas many boys who were not attending school, neither rolled beedis.**
21. In Prakasam, households surveyed are in abject poverty. Alternative sources of income are almost nil as land is barren and there are no rains or irrigation facilities. Industries - irrespective of size - also deal with slate related activities. The surveyed households were not even targetted by developmental programmes.
22. Markapur Mandal has most of the slate manufacturing, cutting or processing units. Due to mechanisation of certain processes there are less number of children in these units now than there were 2 years ago. This is mainly because the product "slate" today is catering to a different market. In fact the product itself - although slate - is different. Slate is now exported as "wall tile". This way, the quarries which have in them slightly coloured slates - red, brown or streaks of yellow - which are not good for writing - are machine cut, polished and sold off as fashionable wall covers. Machines are used in such units as they achieve better precision in cutting with less wastage; machine polishing is also uniform and quick.
23. It is believed that some of the children who are out of these units have gone to the quarries for work. However, this could not be tested as it needs a separate survey of children in the quarries.
24. In Markapur mandal there is a greater degree of awareness among parents, employers and community elders about evils of child labour. There are more children coming to the National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) camp in Rayavaram now than 2 years ago (when CPPS compiled "Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh" - A Profile). Assist (India) Project in Markapur mandal has been working since 1988 in rehabilitating child labourers. These schools admit not only child labourers but also mainstream children. Rehabilitated children do not form complexes nor do they need special adjustment time when put into mainstream schooling.
25. In spite of Assist's activities there are still many children working in slate industry. In Markapur town there are at least 200 families with children in slate industry. In Vemulakota and Sivarampuram village most families have at least 1 child in slate works. In Pedda Yacharam village at least 50 families are totally dependent on slate industry.
26. There are still many children working in polishing, smoothing, and even cutting of slates. Markapur, Tarlupadu and Konakanametla Mandals are noted child labour concentrated centres.
27. **Poverty alleviation programmes through DRDA have failed in Prakasam district - particularly in the slate area of Markapur, Tarlupadu, Konakanametla mandals. This is because most IRDP projects are land based in their initiatives and land in these areas is worthless.**
28. Children in sericulture work mostly from within their houses. They are employed by their parents or relatives and they work within the premises of their homes.
29. In sericulture, children are seen in various activities. They are mostly in reeling, twisting and winding operations. The most hazardous of them is where children boil the cocoons

- in large dishes and draw the first silk threads out of them. They are exposed to the heat and the smell. The children keep the fire by filling waste of ground nut shell and saw scraps. Where water is hard they add citric acid to the boiling water and stir the cocoons with twigs. However, the cocoons are picked up by their gentle fingers and tied to the draw boards.
30. Most sericulture workers are provided living quarters by their employers, who pay substantial advances in cash and employ most member of the family in their units.
 31. Most workers in the Dharmavaram area are migrant workers from Rayadurg area where sericulture industry has literally been phased out due to bad water/lack of water.
 32. While the educational infrastructure is poor in some parts of Anantapur - eg. near Hindupur town there are 3 teachers managing seven classes - parents are willing to send their children to school provided the government can extend them assistance. Mostly they seek such assistance in the form of a reeling unit or a weaving loom to improve their earning potential.
 33. Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh has teething problems as it is facing well developed Karnataka in the market as its competitor. In the process, this traditional household industry is facing severe problems of economy, adjustments and modernisation. However, as is typical to all industries, in sericulture children are the least cared for.
 34. It is an encouraging development that presently child labour is taken seriously by all district administrations who are keen on rehabilitating these silent sufferers. Each district's approach to the problem is different from the other. While Anantapur, Prakasam, Kurnool and Nizamabad have taken - rightly - a holistic family based approach the proposals of other districts are not very clear in their strategy.
 35. Anantapur and Prakasam again, have taken health hazards and occupational hazards seriously. They plan to encourage their medical practitioners to address the issue of occupational health and to take up relevant preventive and curvative measures.
 36. Several districts such as Adilabad and Karimnagar are unfortunate to have very few NGOs whose presence in many other districts have made a positive difference to the issue in that there is a greater readiness among parents, the community and the employers to address the issue.
 37. While the various district administrations are approaching the problem with earnestness a few concerns about their proposals are recorded here.
 38. The setting up of special schools by the districts through the NGOs is commendable. However, the union government in granting the necessary funds has stipulated that such schools are to be set up only where schooling infrastructure does not already exist. However, in granting the said funds to the NGOs the district administrations appear to grant the funds for several special schools with no apparent concern to strengthen the existing primary school network. **While it is praiseworthy to include the District Education Officer (DEO) and Mandal Education Officers (MEO) in the society which is to execute the project, strengthenings reorienting and reforming existing local schools would be better.**
 39. Even where the special schools are to be set up they should admit/be open to all children. For one or the other reason, however justifiable, no child should be denied access to education where he /she seeks it.
 40. Special schools can not rely on teachers who consider their jobs as a 9-5 ordeal which pays Preference should be given to dynamic, imaginative local youth even if they do not possess trained teacher certificates. The success of NGOs in imparting education to these unusual and unfortunate children is thanks to their dedicated teachers. These children should be given care and attention* and not indifference.

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41. The ICDS needs thorough re-evaluation. After years of service the balwadis have not made themselves attractive to beneficiaries nor have they prevented children from going to work.
 42. The economies, particularly in the rural areas demand different school timings. In districts, particularly in the semi-arid areas, families depend on all the labour force available not only within the families but also in the village to maximise their sowing and harvesting efforts as they have only one cropping season.
 43. In areas such as Hindupur and Dharmavaram families pride themselves in imparting their family's traditional trade to its offsprings. They also feel that this way they offer a skill to their children who after a couple of years can earn a living out of this training. Compared to this a degree from a university or a certificate from an college does not guarantee a job. Even such households are willing to send their wards to schools if their timings are convenient and they impart functional education rather than what they do presently. This opinion on schooling has emerged too frequently and in too many places. This view is gaining credence among social workers also as they feel they are not able to pose the existing school education as an attractive essential option.
 44. The enforcement officials do not present an encouraging picture. At the field level labour and factories officials admit to being unclear on how to go about enforcing the law as regards child labour. According to them talking simultaneously of prohibition in some areas and regulation in others is confusing. Moreover the various age limits like 14 in one 15 in another does not help. They sound as if the comprehensive 1986 Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act has not cleared any confusion which existed earlier.
 45. Andhra Pradesh pioneered Minimum Wages Act for child workers. However no where is this successfully implemented in the State. Labour officials elaborated on how they would not be able to implement it. No where did this study hear of any attempt at implementing the Act. Most labour officials did not know how to implement the Act. The implementation has not been tried at all.
 46. The enforcement officials confessed that there were too many pressures on them (1) poor parents pleading with them not to deny them the valuable earnings of their children, (2) employer appealing to reason " I am providing a job where there is no livelihood - after all the child is working for a day's honest wage", (3) the courts where they are expected to prove the obvious against heavy odds - medical practitioners giving false certificates, parents ready to say untruth and employers threat to workers. In short, enforcement officials have less headaches by not implementing the law.
 47. The data on education infrastructure in no district is upto date. Enrolment figures are readily given but not information on dropouts, teacher vacancies, existing school location by village etc. Consolidated figures for mandals and atleast 2 years outdated are given only on repeated requests. Basic education data are treated like classified material that obtaining them is difficult.
 48. Meeting with District Education Officers where granted did not prove much. However one fact was clear - working children and the need to bring them to school even say to boost enrolment is not contemplated.

RULES PRESCRIBED UNDER SECTION 87 OF FACTORIES ACT 1948

Dangerous Operations

- I. The following operations when carried on in any factory are declared to be dangerous operations under Section 87.
 1. Manufacture of aerated water and processes incidental thereto
 2. Electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or other chromium compounds.
 3. Manufacture and repair of electric accumulators
 4. Glass manufacture
 5. Grinding or glazing of metals
 6. Manufacture and treatment of lead and certain compounds of lead
 7. Generation of gas from the dangerous petroleum
 8. Cleaning or smoothing of articles by a jet of sand, metalshot or grit or other abrasive propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam.
 9. Liming and tanning of raw hides and skins and processes incidental thereto.
 10. Cellulose spraying
 11. Graphite powdering and incidental processes
 12. Certain lead process carried on in printing presses and type foundries
 13. Cashewnut manufacturing operations
 14. Manufacture of Pottery
 15. Chemical works
 16. Compression of Oxygen and Hydrogen produced by the electrolysis of water
 17. Manufacture of articles from refractory materials including manufacture of refractory bricks
 18. Handling and processing of asbestos, manufacture of any article of asbestos and any other process manufacture or otherwise in which asbestos is used in any form.
 19. Handling and manipulation of corrosive substances
 20. Manufacture or manipulation of Carcinogenic Dye Intermediates
 21. Process of extracting vegetable oil from oil cakes in solvent extraction plant
 22. Carbon Disulphide plants
 23. Manufacture and Manipulation of dangerous pesticides
 24. Manufacture, handling and use of Benzene
 26. Manufacture or manipulation of manganese and its compounds
- II. The provisions specified in the schedules annexed hereto shall apply to any class or description of factories wherein dangerous operations specified in each schedule are carried out.

1. ANANTAPUR

1. Dharmavaram mandal

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Pothunagulapalli | 2. Ravulacheruvu | 3. Thummala | 5. Chegicharla |
| 6. Kunturu | 7. Regadipalle | 8. Mallakaluva | 9. Darsimala |
| 10. Subbaraopet | 11. Neelakota | 12. Buddareddipalli | 13. Elukuntla |
| 14. Gutluru | <i>All villages in mandal covered</i> | | |

2. Madakasira mandal

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Madakasira | 2. Melavai | 3. Amudalagondi | 4. Kothalam |
| 5. Chandakacharla | <i>Out of 20 villages only 5 were covered</i> | | |

3. Hindupur mandal

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hindupur | 2. Srikantapuram | 3. Bavinahalli | 4. Nakkalapalli |
| 5. Kirakera | 6. Santhebidanur | 7. Tungapalli | 8. Devarapalle |
| 9. Chavuluru | 10. Tummakunta | 11. Gollapuram | 12. Kotipi |
| 13. Kotnur | <i>Out of 16 villages 13 were covered</i> | | |

4. Penugonda mandal

- | |
|----------------------|
| 1. Kurubuvandlapalli |
|----------------------|

5. Bukkapatnam mandal

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Janakampalli | 2. Buchaiahgaripalli |
|-----------------|----------------------|

6. Kalyana Durgam mandal

- | |
|------------------|
| 1. Mouthikapuram |
|------------------|

2. Medak

1. Dubbak mandal

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Dubbak | 2. Chellapur | 3. Rajakkapet | 4. Dharmajipet |
| 5. Lachapet | <i>Out of 26 villages only 5 were visited</i> | | |

2. Ramayampet mandal

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Danthepalli | 2. Katriyal | 3. Parvathapur | 4. Sadasivanagar |
| 5. Akkanpet | 6. Damarcheruvu | 7. Ramayampet | 8. Chelmeda |
| 9. Nizampet | 10. Railapur | 11. Bachirajupalli | 12. Narlapur |
| 13. Jamsinghlingapur | 14. Dongaladharmaram | 15. Laxmapur | 16. Tonigandal |

Out of 24 villages, 16 were visited

3. Siddipet mandal

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---|-------------|
| 1. Siddipet | 2. Irkod | 3. Narayanraopet | 4. Bussapur |
| 5. Venkatapur | 6. Tornal | <i>Out of 26 villages, 5 were visited</i> | |

3. Adilabad

1. Chennur mandal

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| 1. Chennur | 2. Kishtampet | 3. Buddaram | 4. Sankaram |
| 5. Konampet (D) | 6. Narayanpur | 7. Raipet | <i>Out of 34 villages 7 were visited</i> |

2. Kubhir mandal

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Kubir | <u>2. Marlagunda</u> | <u>3. Veergam</u> | <u>4. Jumda</u> |
| 5. Belgam | 6. Ranjani | 7. Halda | 8. Chata |
| 9. Dharkubir | 10. Choondi | 11. Nigwa | 12. Palsi |
| 13. Sunari | <u>14. Hampoli(B)</u> | <u>15. Wai</u> | <u>16. Lingi</u> |
| <u>17. Sawanali</u> | <u>18. Verni</u> | <u>19. Mole</u> | <u>20. Kupti</u> |
| <u>21. Pangra</u> | <u>22. Kursur</u> | | |

Out of 38 villages 22 were visited. Villages with no child labour are underlined

3. Mamda mandal

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kishanraopet | 2. Pulimadugu | 3. Burugupalli | 4. Gaidpalli |
| 5. Rasimatla | 6. Tandra | 7. Vasthapur | 8. Rampur |
| 9. Parimandal | 10. Arepalli | 11. Lingapur | 12. Raidhari |
| 13. Mandhupalli | 14. Lonkapadu | 15. Kappanpalli | 16. Dimmadurthi |
| 17. Lachampur | 18. Donthanpalli | 19. Mamda | 20. Koritikal |
| 21. Venkatapur | 22. Ponkal | 23. Anantapur | 24. Potharam |
| 25. Kamalkoti | 26. Naldurthy | 27. Bondhalkhanpur | <u>28. Devathapur</u> |

Out of 30 villages 28 were visited. Village with no child labour is underlined

4. Nirmal mandal

1. Nirmal	2. Thalveda	3. Vengavapet	4. Viswanathpet
5. Tamsa	6. Kondapur	7. Akkapur	8. Manjulapur
9. Anantapet	10. Neelaipet	11. Nagnaipet	12. Kadthal
13. Shakari	14. Kowthla	15. Chityal	16. Gajulapet
17. Lolam	18. Bopparam	19. Jatrapur	20. Soan
21. Ganjal	22. Madhapur	23. Pakpatla	24. Langdapur
25. Yellareddipet	26. Muktapur	<i>Out of 40 villages, 26 were visited</i>	

5. Khanapur mandal

1. Pasupula	2. Venkampochampadu	3. Itikyal	4. Pembli
5. Kosagutta	6. Vaspalli	7. Chetpalli	8. Bhavapur
9. Nagpur	10. Beernandi	11. Somayampet	12. Adavisarangapur
13. Ikbalpur	14. Tarlapadu	15. Sattenapalli	16. Khanapur
17. Pathayellapur	18. Surjapur	19. Medampalli	20. Yanjaipet
21. Boodhampalli	22. Kothapet	23. Dilwarpur	24. Isnapur
25. Thimmapur	26. Maskapur	27. Rajura	<i>Out of 32 villages, 27 were visited</i>

6. Mudhole mandal

1. Taroda	2. Ramtake	3. Mudgal	4. Machkal
5. Edbid	6. Chinchala	7. Venktarapur	8. Mudhole
9. Koregam	10. Kankapur	11. Brahmanagaon	12. Roovi
13. Gannara	14. Kowtha	15. Basar	16. Bidrelli
17. Mailapr	18. Oni	19. <u>Salapur</u>	20. <u>Surli</u>

Out of 39 villages 20 villages visited. Villages with no child labour are underlined

4. Kurnool**1. Adoni mandal**

1. Pandavagallu	2. Salakalakonda	3. Adoni	4. Sadapuram
5. Arisi	6. Pedarumburum	7. Madira	8. Kapata
9. Uppugal	<i>Out of 52 villages, 9 were visited</i>		

2. Dhone mandal

1. Dhone

4. Kosgi mandal

1. Kosigi

5. Krishnagiri mandal

1. Agaveli	2. Pothugullu	3. Yerukalacheruvu	4. Krishnagiri
5. Bapudoddi	6. Kurlakunta	7. Amakadadu.	<i>Out of 15 villages, 7 were visited</i>

6. Peddakudumur mandal

1. Peddakudumur	2. Chinnatummalam	3. Mutchgiri	4. Nyalkul
5. Rangapuram			

7. Peopalle mandal

1. Peopalli	2. Angulamarri
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8. Bethamcharla mandal

1. Bethamcharla	2. Emboi	3. Pendikal	4. Muddavaram
5. Gollagutta	6. Bugganapalli	7. Rangapuram	8. Kothapalli
9. Guttupalli	10. Kulumalapalli	11. Ambapuram	

Total Mandal covered. Villages with no child labour are underlined

5. Mahbubnagar**1. Kosigi mandal**

1. Kosigi	2. Sharjakhanpet
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2. Mahabubnagar mandal

1. Mahabubnagar	2. Kotakadri	3. <u>Machanpalli</u>	4. Ramachandrapur
5. Jannapalli	6. Dharnapur	7. Zamstirpur	8. Allipur

<u>9. Palakonda</u>	<u>10. Yadri</u>	<u>11. Yenugonda</u>	12. Yerravalli
<u>13. Fathepur</u>	14. Boipalli	15. Venkatapur	16. Kodur
<u>17. Appayapalli</u>	18. Jannapur	<u>19. Abbaipalli</u>	

Total Mandal covered. Villages with no child labour are underlined

3. Jadcharla mandal

1. Jadcharla	2. Badepalli	3. Aluru	4. Gangapur
5. Gangapur	6. Kodaparty	7. Yavapur	8. Nekkonda
9. Gopalpur	10. Kistampally	<u>11. Ammapalli</u>	<u>12. Kodugal</u>

Out of 30 villages 12 were visited. Villages with no child labour are underlined

4. Koilkondamandal

<u>1. Koilkonda</u>	<u>2. Parpalli</u>	3. Garbandla
---------------------	--------------------	--------------

Villages with no child labour are underlined

5. Boothpur mandal

1. Boothpur	2. Amistapur
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6. Chinachintakunta mandal

1. Chintakunta	2. Chinavaddeman	3. Atmakur	4. Amarachinta
----------------	------------------	------------	----------------

7. Kodangal mandal

1. Indanur	2. Chittepalli	3. Chinanandigam	4. Upparapalli
5. Nagarn	6. Annaram	7. Tekulakod	8. Gandlapalle
9. Angadiraichur	10. Rudraram	11. Kodangal	<u>12. Appaipalli</u>
13. Udmeshwar	14. Parsapur (K)	15. Pyalamaddi	16. Ravalpalle
17. Hasnabad	18. Peddanandigam	<u>19. Hussenpur.</u>	

Total Mandal covered. Village with no child labour are underlined

8. Dhanwada mandal

1. Dhanwada	2. Maridipalli	<u>3. Kousampally</u>	<u>4. Aligandla</u>
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Villages with no child labour are underlined

6. Karimnagar

1. Pedappalli mandal

1. Pedapalli	2. Palthem	3. Kanagarathi (K)	4. Ranepali
5. Raganedu	6. Brahmanpalli	7. Bojannapet	8. Kothapalli
9. Mulasala	10. Cheekurai	<u>11. Pedabonkur</u>	<u>12. Peddakaluvala</u>
<u>13. Rangampalli</u>	14. Nittur	<u>15. Nimmanpalli</u>	16. Maredugonda
17. Rangapur	18. Turakalamaddikunta	19. Appanapet	20. Raghavapur
21. Sabhitham	22. Gattusingaram	23. Gouredipet	

Total Mandal covered. Village with no child labour are underlined

2. Metpalli mandal

1. Metpalli	2. Regunta	3. Venkatrapet	4. Vitampet
5. Metlachittapur	6. Rangaraopet	7. Atmakur	8. Kondrikarla
9. Ramlachapet	10. Ramachandrapet	11. Jaggasagar	12. Masaipet
13. Vellula	14. Chowlamaddi	15. Vempet	

3. Huzurabad mandal

1. Pothreddypet	2. Sirakpalli	3. Komdugula	4. Salapalli
5. Peddapapalli	6. Narsingapuram	7. Katrapalli	8. Ramapuram
9. Kothadayanaagar	10. Rangapuram	Out of 12 villages, 10 were visited	

4. Jagityala mandal

1. Jagityal	2. Hapsipur	3. Somannapalli	4. Thakkalpalli
5. Anantaram	6. Kalleda	7. Thippapet	8. Narsingapur
9. Polasa	10. Mothe	11. Thimmapur	12. Dharmaram
13. Jabithapur	14. Khanapur	15. Dhenapur (PP)	16. Veldurthi
17. Dharur	<u>18. Laxmipur (PP)</u>	19. Kandlapalli	20. Purndla
21. Antargam	22. Tatipalli	23. Chelgal	24. Morapalli
25. Gullapet			

Total Mandal covered. Village with no child labour are underlined

5. Kamalapur mandal

1. Kamalapur

6. Sirisilla mandal

1. Sirisilla
5. Oblapur (PK)
9. Sarampalli
13. Sardapur
17. Cheerlavanha
2. Tangallapalli
6. Kasbekatkur
10. Basavapur
14. Peddur
18. Chitalatana

3. Taduru
7. Venugopalpur
11. Neralla
15. Bonala
19. Jillella
4. Mandepalli
8. Gandilachapet
12. Narasimhapalli
16. Mustipalli
20. Ramachandrapur

Out of 22 villages, 20 were visited

7. Karimnagar mandal

1. Karimnagar
5. Irkulla
9. Malkapur
13. Vallampahad
17. Chemanpalli
21. Sitharampur
25. Kamanpur
29. Nagulmaliyal
2. Bommakal
6. Magdampur
10. Cherlabuthkur
14. Nagnur
18. Phakeerpet
22. Arepalli
26. Asifnagar

3. Chegurthi
7. Chintakunta
11. Jubileenagar
15. Rekurthi
19. Yelgandal
23. Hasnapur
27. Kazipur
4. Dhurshed
8. Laxmipur
12. Elabutharam
16. Tarkondapur
20. Kothapalli (H)
24. Pothagal
28. Badhipalli

Total Mandal covered. Villages with no child labour are underlined

8. Jammikunta mandal

1. Kothapalli

9. Korutla mandal

1. Local
5. Pydimadugu
9. Nagulpet
13. Joganpalli
2. Yusufnagar
6. Madhapur
10. Gumlapur
14. Chinnametpalli

3. Iyelapur
7. Venkatapur
11. Yakinpur
15. Mohanraopet
4. Kallur
8. Sanghem
12. Peddapur
Total Mandal covered.

10. Joolpalli mandal

1. Joolpalli
2. Abbapur
3. Kummarikunta

7. Nizamabad

1. Kamareddy mandal

1. Kamareddy
5. Elchipoer
9. Raghavapur
13. Lingayapalli
17. Lingapur
2. Ugravaia
6. Tekeriyal
10. Chinnamallareddy
14. Narasannapalli
18. Garjur

3. Rameshwaram
7. Sarampalli
11. Patharajampet
15. Kotalpalli
19. Isrojiwadi
4. Adlur
8. Kyasarampalli
12. Thimkkapalli
16. Devunpalli
20. Gudem

Out of 22 villages, 20 were visited

2. Navipet mandal

1. Navipet
5. Nizampur
9. Mittapur
13. Fatehnagar
17. Lingapur
21. Maddepalli
25. Dariyapur
29. Mohantham
2. Nalleswar
6. Bhinola
10. Allipur
14. Nagepur
18. Shakapur
22. Kosli
26. Abhangapatnam
30. Mokaipalli

3. Tungini
7. Nandigama
11. Kandepalli
15. Dharmaram
19. Siranpalli
23. Rampur
27. Pothangal
31. Jannepalli
4. Ankampalli
8. Yencha
12. Fakirabad
16. Abbapur
20. Abbapur (B)
24. Anantagiri
28. Kamalapur
32. Narayanpur

Total Mandal covered

3. Madnoor mandal

1. Madnoor
5. Vadifathapur
9. Mahalsapur
13. Dongli
17. Handekalur
21. Lachmapur
25. Kotchera
2. Shakargukurdhu
6. Tadihipperaga
10. Limbur
14. Mega
18. Menur
22. Tadgur Big

3. Shakagubig
7. Sonala
11. Chinnapur
15. Dhanoor
19. Shakapur
23. Tadgur (KD)
4. Bojagam
8. Sarabathipur
12. Madanhipperaga
16. Eklara Khurd
20. Havalgaon
24. Eklara Big

Total Mandal covered. Villages with no child labour are underlined

4. Varni mandal

1. Varni
2. Chandur

5. Banswada mandal

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Banswada | 2. Someshwar | 3. Nagarmkurd | 4. Borlam |
| 5. Tadkur | 6. Chintalnagar | 7. Budimi | 8. Thirmalapur |
| 9. Desaipet | 10. Kollur | <u>11. Rampoorkhurd</u> | 12. Ibrahimpet |
| 13. Pocharam | 14. Hanumajipet | 15. Khadlapoor | 16. Khanapoor |
| <u>17. Sangojipet</u> | <u>18. Singarayapalli</u> | | |

Total Mandal covered. Villages with no child labour are underlined

6. Jukkal mandal

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Peddadiga | 2. Angiriga | 3. Bijiladi | 4. Peddagudem |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

7. Yellareddy mandal

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Meesampally | <u>2. Devanpalli</u> | 3. Venkatapur | 4. Shivpoor |
| <u>5. Mallapalli</u> | <u>6. Sabdalpur</u> | 7. Mathadpalli | 8. Mitaipalli |
| 9. Bollaram | 10. Thimmapuram | 11. Kalyanpet | 12. Rampoor |
| 13. Bhavanipet | 14. Sattelli | 15. Kukkonda | 16. Jallipalli |
| 17. Rudraram | 18. Janakampalli Kurdu | 19. Methmal | 20. Adavilingal |
| 21. Lingareddypet | 22. Somaripet | 23. Lakshmapur | 24. Thimmareddypet |
| 25. Annasagar | 26. Velutla | 27. Himagiri | 28. Mounankhed |

Out of 31 villages 28 visited. Villages with no child labour are underlined

8. Nizamabadm mandal

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Nizamabad | 2. Mullangi | 3. Kulaspur | <u>4. Thanakurth</u> |
| <u>5. Mugpal</u> | 6. Arsapally | 7. Sarangapur | 8. Seripur |
| 9. Pongra | 10. Mallaram | 11. Dharmaram | 12. Nyalakal |
| 13. Borgaon (p) | 14. Kanteshwer | 15. Kaloor | 16. Bads |
| 17. Manchippa | 18. Khanapur | <u>19. Kalpole</u> | <u>20. Yelamkunta</u> |
| <u>21. Bairanpur</u> | 22. Malkapur | <u>23. Chinnapur</u> | <u>24. Ibrahimbad</u> |
| <u>25. Mubaraknagar</u> | | | |

Out of 28 villages 25 visited. Villages with no child labour are underlined

9. Bodhan mandal

1. Bodhan

10. Kotagiri mandal

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Kotagiri | 2. Pothangal |
|-------------|--------------|

11. Bitchkunda mandal

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Bitchkunda | 2. Avalgama |
|---------------|-------------|

12. Ungampet mandal

- | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Hazipur | <u>2. Gandimasannapet,</u> | Village with no child labour is underlined |
|------------|----------------------------|--|

8. Prakasam

1. Markapur mandal

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Markapur | 2. Pedayacharam | 3. Vemulakota | 4. Sivarampuram |
| 5. Narsimhapuram | 6. Yellapuram | 7. Krishnapuram | 8. Chintakunta |
| 9. Badekhanpet | 10. Malyavantunipadu | 11. Gajjalakonda | 12. Rayavaram |

Out of 23 villages, 12 were visited

